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TWELVE PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th May	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6500	MOREA	10390
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6828	.....	...
25th "	DEVANHA	8292	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7503	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,683	Rebuffat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,338	Martin	27th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,683	Rebuffat	29th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June "

For further particulars apply to—

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...MIA	4952	G. Gillhuber	16th May
...SSA	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
...A	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

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...to London ..... " 445
...London and back " 715
...to position of cabin and class of

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Glargevich	5595	25th May 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

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Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

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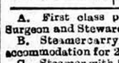

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route vis.
LINGA	2,171	Mon.	9th May	11 a.m. P.D & GM.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur.	12th May	9 a.m. C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri.	13th May	6 a. m. Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 12th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 9th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 7th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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6th May, 1910.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected.
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(CITY AND HALL LINES)

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Manchester	5554	...	...
B City of Agra	4803	May 11 1910	...
C Crawford Hall	5321	" 24 "	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	... 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

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No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers,	Tons,	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
C City of Calcutta	7312	22nd "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

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All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Naples	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	...	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return...	885	640

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RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,250,000

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K. KODAMA.
Manager.

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PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

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There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

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We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed WEDNESDAY, 18th May 1910, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay, to serve on the Board of Trustees in place of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who has obtained leave of absence from the Board Meetings from 22nd April to 4th November, 1910.

The Ballot Box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. from the 14th May to the 18th May (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th May, 1910.

GREAT PORTUGUESE HOTEL.

UNDOUBTEDLY the very best—up-to-date—and LEADING HOTEL in Goa. Just in the centre of the Capital—Pangim—close to every chief Public Building, facing the Municipal Garden and Military Band-stand.

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Persons willing a first class table and accommodations should go to the

GREAT PORTUGUESE HOTEL,
Pangim—Goa.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the Will of Narmadabai, widow of BHAGWANDAS SHIVSHANKER, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GUNPATRAM PURSHOTUMDAS KHAKHAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay, b other of the deceased and the executor named in the said Will..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the tenth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
The 22nd day of April, 1910.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CAUTION.

BY an order made by the Learned District Judge of Cawnpore, and dated the 23rd January 1909, our client BABU DAYA CHAND was APPOINTED the GUARDIAN of the person and property of RAM BALLABH, the minor son of HARMUKH RAI, deceased, of the Firm of KETSHIDASS HARMUKH RAI, of Bombay, and who is still a minor and no person other than our client has therefore any right or authority to do any act, deed or thing by which the infant would be bound.

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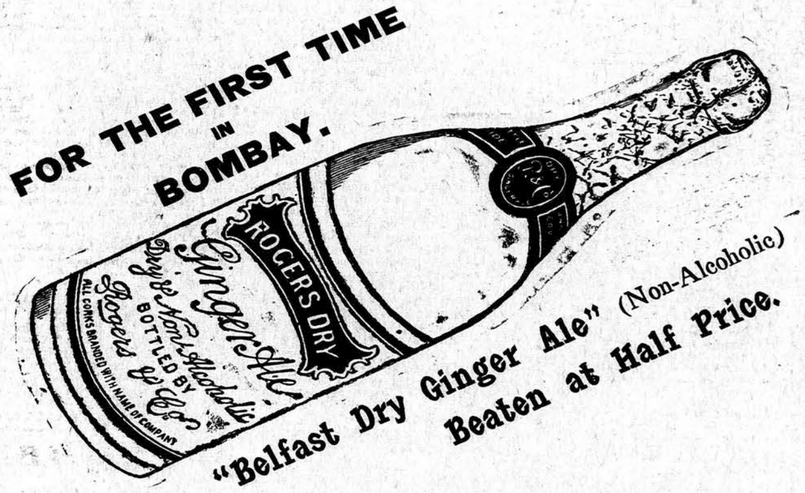

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R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....Survey Steamer
H M S Redbreast . Comdr Shutter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Pollaurus...Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 6.

Africa	1302	Chappel.....M M & Co
Bumba	1607	Butler.....M M & Co
Bohemia	2304	Gilhuber ..... A L S N & Co
Budri	1613	Gollinson..... .....
Corinth	2869	Chadwick...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Macnab	2952	Ridgeway.....F Finlay & Co
Calliope	2498	Knot.....W & A Graham & Co
Calthness	2306	Proctor.....W & A Graham & Co
Dalcmoor	2572	Brulen.....W & A Graham & Co
D Balduino	2684	Ronchi.....F R S N & Co
Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman .....T Morrison & Co
Egypt	4178	Semmers .....P & O S N & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falek .....T Morrison & Co
Harpley	2565	Folster.....W & A Graham & Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes..... B & P S N & Co
Harport	2503	Lamb .....T Morrison & Co
Irish Monarch	2792	Rettine.....T Morrison & Co
Iregna	772	Mando.....M M & Co
Mashtari	1109	Watson.....B & P S N & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet ....E & A M Jeewanji
Nairang	2862	Crebbin .....T Morrison & Co
Produce	743	Winsnes ...F F Campbell & Co
Perlak	1085	Roos..... .....
Queenmoor	2402	Helmrick...W & A Graham & Co
Ramsay	2767	Mullar..... .....
Shah Jehan	2566	Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathleven	2845	Todd ... .
Scalda	3438	Ohidley..... M M & Co
Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs.....W & A Graham & Co
Uskmoor	2306	Evans.....W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage ..... M M & Co
Yorkmoor	2286	Rigby.....W & A Graham & Co
Zibenghi	2690	Dickinson..... ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agent.
A Arayc	4359	Jones	Shanghai	11-5	P & O S N & Co
C&R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	9-5	J Finlay & Co
D&E Chupra	3054	Henderson	Antwerp	9-5	M M & Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
G Henry R James	1974	Mogg	Hamburg	7-5	Kilvert Nixon & Co
H President	2086	Jacob	Durban	10-5	A Strandis
K Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	6-5	N Y Kaisha
M Harlyn	2223	Bird	Hull	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Exmoor	2296	Dunbar	Barrow-in-Furness	7-5	W & A G & Co
O Lawmoor	2560	Pippest	London	7-5	The Bombay & Co Ld
Q Humayun	2155	Beard	Red Sea Port	10-5	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale	2515	Clarke	Cocain	10-5	Killick Nixon & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	8-5	W & A Graham and Co
3 Achlebister	2820	Gatt	Dunkirk	14-5	W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra	3096	Buck	Liverpool	14-5	Killick Nixon and Co
4 Naseri	911	Micre	Stream	4-5	B & P S N & Co
5 Edernian	2284	Roberts	Genoa	10-5	James Mackintosh and Co
6 Spanish Prince	4218	Jones	Philadelphia	8-5	W & A Graham & Co
8 Coniston Water	3832	Jones	Dunkirk	7-5	T Morrison & Co
9 Politician	4737	Watson	Hull	14-5	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Lady Lewis	2145	Provo	Genoa	9-5	J Mackintosh & Co
13 Caledonia	3529	Hayward	London	7-5	P & O S N & Co
14 Wardha	2551	Archdeacon	Calcutta	8-5	M M & Co
15 Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	14-5	James Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Sudrie s	Collinson	Aden, Apl 28
	Perlak s	Roos	Rangoon, Apl 25
	Umhloti s	Keen	Port Natal, Apl 13
	Bohemia s	Gilhuber	Trieste, Apl 18
	Egypt s	Summers	London, Apl 15

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Gerd s	Anderson	Singapore
	Quiloa s	Anderson	Rangoon
	Funi Maru s	Kwamura	Moji
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Hurst s	Moody	Rangoon
	Westmoor s	Waddle	Port Said

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer D Balduino for Genoa.
" Bohemia for Trieste.
" Langdale for Madras.

The following vessels obtained their portclearance on Friday:—
Steamers Umhloti, Keen, Calcutta, Cloutshaw, Smith, Hull.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	From.
29	Mortlake	Cardiff
29	Sangola	Calcutta
May 4	Lindula	Rangoon
4	Taroba	Straits
4	Fultala	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant at 10 a. m.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 5th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 7th May.

400—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

401—Prize Distribution—"F" Coy Prize Distribution will take place at Head Quarters on Monday the 16th instant at 9-30 p.m. All members of the Coy. are expected to be present.
Dress.—Mess Dress or Uniform.

402.—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 10th instant Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8 p. m. (S. T.)
A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

THE Central News is authoritatively informed that the Antarctic Expedition, which is being organised by Capt. R. F. Scott, will be able to leave England early in June next.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cas talia s—42 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 19 bales wool M Ramjidas; 100 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton Banya and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,590 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Cloutsham s—14,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 355 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

Hurlyn s—4,000 cwts cottonseed W Becher.

Politican s—186 cwts castorseed G Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—225 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Irish Monarch s—2,000 cwts linseed and 601 cwts mustarseed. A Biscbeck and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 640 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

Henry R James s—8,055 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—305 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ederman s—300 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Co.

D Balduino s—800 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton and 2,002 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—723 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—57 cwt oilbaunn C. G. Dalabhoy

Assaye s—75 cwt oilbaunn and 55 cwt gum S. Cooverji and Co; 2 cwt wory and 156 cwt shackins, K. N. Miani and Co; 3 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR SHANGAI.

Assaye s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons Co,

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SUNDAY, AFTER ASCENSION, 8TH MAY, 1910.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—147—204—555—558.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Hymns.—147—301—304.
Collections for—Coir Fund.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
8 to 8-30 a.m.—Matins Mon. Wed. Sat. and other days.
5-30 p.m.—Thursday, Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist and Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon
Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyan.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—33.
Hymns.—169, 377 and 371.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Diocesan Society.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th May 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...		4	4-5 p.m.	3	30
Teheran ...	6	1	4-0 p.m.	1	12
Suez	6	2	0 p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.
Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-4-10).
All Burma wires interrupted (6-5-10).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—Feb 14, at Shanghai, the wife of T H U Aldridge, M I E E, electrical engineer to the Municipality of a daughter.
BAIRD—April 15, at 30 Gloucester Place, W, Lady Ethel Baird of a son.
ROWSELL—April 13, at 52 Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Norman Rowsell, M A, of a son.
THELWALL—April 18, at 6 Pembroke Villas, Kensington, the wife of the Rev R de Crespigny Thelwall, Vicar of Burbage, Wilts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALL—STONE—April 14, at the Parish Church of St. Margaret's, Lee Lieut William Henry Strickland Ball, R N, of his Majesty's ship "Illustrious," to Phyllis Louisa, daughter of Edward Stone.
DOTTRIDGE—TULLOCH—April 14, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, Edward Thomas Dottridge, to Mabel Florence, widow of Clement Tulloch, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
GRAY—DENHAM—April 12, at Thorpe St. Andrew's, Norwich, Capt. Arthur C H Gray, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Dorothy Margaret, daughter of the Rev J R Denham, Rector of St. Clement's with St. Edmund's, Norwich.

DEATHS.

BOURKE—April 15 at Sidmouth, the Ven Cecil F J Bourke, Archdeacon of Buckingham.
GORE—April 13, at 52 Mount Ararat, Richmond, Surrey, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Capt the Hon. Edward Gore, R N, aged 85.
HOOD—April 15, Florence Lois Hood, daughter of the late Gerald Charles Hood, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Charles Hood, M D.
LAW—April 15, at 40 Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, Major Gen. Victor Edward Law, K S G, aged 67.
MILTON—April 11, at 11 Arundel Road, Brighton, Henry Milton, M A, Cambridge, son of the late Sir John Milton, K C B, aged 57.
PALMER—April 16, at Frogmal, Sunninghill, Berks, Sir Walter Palmer, Bart, J P, D L, aged 52.
WRAY—April 6, at Maisonette La Rocque, Jersey, widow of the late Lieut-Gen. Henry Wray, C M G, R E, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROPLEY—April 15, at Frankfort House Lloyd Road, Singapore, the wife of E G Cropley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GLENNIE—HASTINGS—April 18, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, on Monday, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Singapore, John Arthur Rinder Glennie, M B. to Dora Mary, second daughter of Major-General F E Hastings, C B.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture: By Mr. Navroji Adarji in English on "Madame H. P. Blavatsky and the Theosophical Society," Hall of the Theosophical Society at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in a picture of silver."

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Owing to all wires to Assam and Arakan and Eastern Bengal being interrupted, and only one wire working to Burma, all classes of messages are subject to serious delay.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April 1910 was 2,851, the daily average being 95. New admission, 741. Parsees; 359, Hindoos, 1,495; Mahomedans, 754; Christians 243. 59 children were vaccinated this month.

LECTURE.—Mr. Navroji Adarji will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.). Subject:—"A birds' eye view of the development of human thought, with special reference to the part played in it by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and the Theosophical Society." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HONOUR TO MR. DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJI.—In recognition of his long and unique experience, as a shipwright, gained during his life-long and hereditary connection with the Dry Dock of Bombay, the Institute of Naval Architects of England has conferred upon Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji the degree of "Associate" of their Institute. Mr. Dhunjibhoy is the First Indian who has had this honour, and the Parsee Community is to be congratulated.

FIRE AT DELISLE ROAD.—Yesterday morning some loose cotton, which was spread in a field on the DeLisle Road to dry, and which belonged to one Lavji Ramdas, was found to be on fire. The DeLisle Road manual engine was soon on the spot, and extinguished the fire. The damage to the cotton, which was not insured, is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The origin of the fire is alleged to be due to a careless throwing of a lighted "beedee" into the cotton.

EMAIL DHARMIC LIBRARY.—The 4th annual meeting of the Ismaili (Dharmic) Library of Shia Imami Ismaili Khojas was held in the hall of the said Library on Tuesday under the presidentship of Khansaheb Haji Ahmed Devji, J. P., Kaisari Hind. About a hundred gentlemen attended the meeting. The annual report, at which satisfaction was expressed, was adopted and Dr. Ali Mahomed Karamsey remarked: The library had done much for the education of the community which was proved by the sympathetic feelings which H. H. the Agakhan had for it.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.—The President and members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Telegraph Association last evening entertained Mr. Harry Barton, General Secretary of the Association, at a dancing party at the Framji Cowasji Institute on the occasion of his recent marriage at Calcutta and in appreciation of the services rendered by him to his subordinates, he being their champion. About 600 ladies and gentlemen including about 250 members were present at the party which separated at 3 a.m. Mrs. Barton was presented with a ladies' companion and Mr. Barton with a gold diamond scarf pin.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from the 27th May, the English mails will be landed at and shipped from the Victoria Docks. In consequence of this change, late letters for the English mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder post office as at present. On and after Saturday, the 28th May, letters for the out-going English mail paid with the late letter fee will be received at the General Post Office upto 1-45 p.m. and on board the English mail steamer upto 2-30 p. m.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Tosa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 and parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

THE GVALVADI MURDER.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, resumed the inquest touching the death of Jamnabai, a Lohana widow, who was found lying dead in her room in Ovalvadi on the 27th ultimo. Dr. Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a post mortem examination, deposed that the wound did not appear to have been self-inflicted. The wound might have been caused by the knife produced. There was no other mark of violence on body except one wound. The jury returned a verdict that the death of Jamnabai was caused by a wound inflicted on her by some person or persons unknown to the jury and that under the circumstances the act of such person or persons was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	Sounds of Peace...Von Blon
Overture	Light Cavalry .....Suppe
Romance (Cello Solo)	Simple Aveu.....Theme
Grand Selection	La Boheme .....Puccini
Valse	The Wedding Dance..Lincke
Selection	The Mikado.....Sullivan
Two Step	Way down in Colon Town.....Hoffman

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Maffiggiani:—

March	Sorella.....Gallini
Overture	Hungarian .....Auber
Intermezzo	A Reverie .....Hume
Selection	Carmen .....Bizet
Valse	Firenze .....Safroni
Selection	A Runaway Girl .....Monckton
Mazurka	Adelina Pasi.....Maffiggiani

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battation, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A.F. Hawkes, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	The Silver Wreath .....Roberts.
Overture	Light Cavalry .....Suppe
Graceful Dance	The Wedding Dance of the Elves.....Solomon
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs.....Caryll and Monckton
Valse	Lustigo Bruder .....Vollstedt
Selection	Dorothy .....Cellier
Descriptive Polka	The Jolly Blacksmith's .Hartmann
Patrol	Joxis.....Godfrey.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE new programme which will be shown to-day and the next week contains a number of fine comic, dramatic and realistic films, the most noteworthy of which is the one entitled "The Flight of the Dalai Lama." It is a grand picture showing the flight of the Lama from Chinese into British Indian territory. "From the Silk Worm to the British Dress," is an extremely interesting and instructive subject, illustrating the silk industry and the different phases of the silk worm. It is a fine picture which all mill men, dealers in silk and school children should see. The comic element in the programme is also well-represented by some fine pictures. It is altogether an excellent programme and the public should not miss seeing it. At to-morrow (Sunday's) prize show three fine watches will be given away.

VANITA VISHRAM BOMBAY.

SPEAKING at the prize distribution of the Vanita Vishram which was held at the Sheth Naginchand Institute, Bombay, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhari said:—"The courses of instruction in the Vanita Vishram seem to be framed with a view to meet the requirements of the girl as the future mother. One noticeable speciality in the curriculum is the importance given to scientific studies and the reasons adduced for it are most forcible. It is urged that education has for long been too unsystematical, a one sided conception. It has been mainly, literary and humanistic. It has neglected science which brings into full activity the two faculties of the mind-wonder and imagination, which vivifies the intelligence, strengthens the mental grasp, gives an impetus to the pursuit of knowledge, enables us to harmonise and understand the nature of the phenomena by which we are surrounded, open the way to wonder and delight by giving us glimpses of the under lying order, beauty and obedience to law which characterise the works of creation. This modest little institution hiding even its main object from the public gaze out of shyness as it were by a contrary name is to be congratulated on the very real services it is doing to the country in a most devoted fashion. I have one little suggestion to make. As there is a dearth of efficient teachers among us still, the Vanita Vishram would do well to set apart some time daily for the instruction and better mental equipment of the teachers themselves."

JOHN WILLIAM MANSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your columns signed by "Observer," complaining of noises in the neighbourhood of his Chambers, and for which he is pleased to make the members of the Y.M.C.A. responsible. For my own part I have never heard of John William Mansions, but I have a shrewd suspicion that I myself have been an occupant of the said Chambers, wherein he is pleased to dwell, and I myself have, no doubt, been a witness of the scenes in question.

My object in encroaching upon your valuable space is twofold:—

Firstly, I wish to say that I presume myself to be the culprit, that is to say, on one evening last week I did inaugurate songs in a room, devoid of all furniture, save a piano, which evidently conveyed the impression of shouting to your correspondent, by reason of the echo, which resounded therefrom; and that the members of the Y.M.C.A. were as blameless as presumably "Observer" was himself.

Secondly, I wish to say that I have lived in the Chambers in question for more than four months, and during that time I have never heard a sound proceeding from the Y.M.C.A., except on one most celebrated occasion, when they most ably supported myself and party in silencing a gramophone, which was making every rational occupation an impossibility in the neighbourhood. On this occasion a few well directed sallies in a short time had the desired effect, and, as soon as the instrument was silenced, not a sound was heard further.

I am not a member of the Y.M.C.A., but, if Christian charity were a little wider-spread in Bombay, we would hear fewer unnecessary complaints as to offence given by open windows in a country, where open windows must be a necessity, even to casual observers themselves. I enclose my card, and am, Dear Sir,—Yours, &c.,"

THE CULPRIT.

GUARDS FOR TRAM WHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unfortunate tram car accident to Private Ayres, of the Cheshire Regiment, on Tuesday morning, raises a point which is of the utmost importance to all users of the Bombay Cars. I refer to the inadequate provision the Car Company have for preventing the recurrence of similar accidents. This is not the first, second or third unfortunate result of a fall while attempting to board a car in motion, for almost every month the papers report a tragedy of a similar kind, and the day after Private Ayres met with disaster, a Mahomedan had the misfortune to lose his leg. It may, of course, be argued that the Tram Company are not responsible for accidents or injury to persons who are foolish enough to attempt to board or leave their cars while in motion, but there are times when even the most careful of passengers are apt to forget this lesson, when they are one of a crowd anxious to get a seat.

In the interests therefore of the travelling public, the Car Company should arrange to provide for more efficient protection against these deplorable accidents and a guard attachment surrounding the front wheels should be introduced.

I am aware that the Car Company have provided for a central guard but this is merely a nominal attempt as the unfortunate recent results testify. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

POSSESSING ARMS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Smith charged Mulji and Jethalal, two Kathiawaris, with having in their possession a revolver of the old pattern, without a license. Sub-Inspector Smith asked for a remand to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter. The application was granted.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in London in July, between Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay, Political Department, India, son of the late William Ramsay, I.C.S. and Alice Norah Frances, elder daughter of Col. Henry Finnis, R.E., C.S.I.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The weather has been generally dry except for a few falls of rain in North-East India and the extreme South. The temperature is now approximately normal except for the extreme North, and there the defect is more marked in the plains than in the hills, an indication that there has been no abnormally heavy snowfall recently.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in North-East India and the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has decreased and skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab and at Delhi and in defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature is everywhere in defect; the minimum is also lower than usual except at Multan and Lshore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in north Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Ajmer; the minimum is in slight defect at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature is normal on the Kathiawar Coast, but in defect elsewhere; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is lower than usual in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar and Mysore. Cloud has decreased in north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A few thunderstorms are likely in Malabar.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under the division The Punjab for except in the south-east Punjab read except in the south-west Punjab.

Appended on Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (5th)	81·1	70·1	...	14·63
Jask	87·8	78·3	...	7·65
Muskat (5th	89·3	82·1	...	2·69
Multan	98·3	73·0	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	84·4	60·9	...	9·71
Lahore	94·9	67·7	...	5·92
Sirsa	102·3	68·6	0·02	2·11
Ambala	98·5	63·9	0·01	3·15
Delhi	95·7	72·7	...	3·06
Agra	104·5	76·5	...	2·05
Mainpuri	103·3	79·0	...	0·98
Jhansi	105·5	83·3	...	1·13
Cawnpore	103·5	80·0	...	1·32
Allahabad	105·6	79·0	...	1·41
Jacobabad	105·1	78·8	...	1·89
Karachi	85·5	74·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	98·9	78·7	...	1·90
Jaipur	102·7	72·1	...	1·61
Kotah	107·0	82·6	...	0·97
Bhuj	97·6	72·5	...	0
Dwarka	85·8	76·2	...	0·56
Veraval	85·6	75·8	...	0·45
Rajkot	100·1	70·0	...	0·62
Jaavnagar Para	103·6	74·5	...	1·04
Surat	94·5	76·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	101·1	75·7	...	0·48
Deesa	101·8	77·9	...	0·05
Neemuch	96·0	76·8	...	0·13
Indore	99·1	74·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	105·8	78·3	...	1·67
Saugor	103·6	72·0	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	104·1	73·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	104·2	75·6	...	0·60
Akola	108·7	76·6	...	5·63
Amraoti	107·8	74·3	...	4·31
Nagpur	108·6	77·3	...	5·24
Chanda	110·0	80·0	...	0·03
Balpur	105·7	82·6	...	4·19
Bombay	90·0	78·4	...	...
Ratnagiri	88·3	75·9	...	...
Mormugao	89·3	78·7	...	...
Karwar	89·3	77·0	...	1·55

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, April 18.

Chief Gunner G F Wilton has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet April 7.

War Office, April 19.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col M W J Edye to be an assistant director of supplies and transport, vice Col G P Bourchanis, appointed director of supplies at the War Office April 1; Major E D Lord Loch, M V O, D S O, Grenadier Guards, to be a brigade major, vice Major R H K Butler, the Dorsetshire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 12.

Establishments.

School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut T Paterson, to be quartermaster April 20.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Capt J J Brocklebank, D S O, resigns his commission April 20.

1st Royal Dragoons—Second Lieut T N Watson to be lieutenant, vice T S Irwin, promoted Jan 8.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Lieut G C Juler is seconded for service with Eastern Cavalry depot March 1.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Lieut F O Grenfell is seconded for service with the Eastern Cavalry depot; Second Lieut W H R Court to be lieutenant, vice F O Grenfell, seconded March 4.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Capt H S Cayzer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry March 14.

16th the Queen's Lancers—The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded for service with the Eastern Cavalry depot:—E H L Beddington March 1 J L Cheyne March 15. Supernumerary Lieut. E Copland-Griffiths is restored to the Establishment, vice J L Cheyne, seconded March 21; Second Lieut T L Horn to be lieutenant, vice H C L Howard, seconded Jan 22; Lieut H L Evans, from Royal Horse and Royal Field Art, to be lieutenant, vice E. H. L Beddington, seconded April 20.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Capt P Phillimore is seconded for service with the Eastern Cavalry depot; Lieut B E Crockett to be captain, vice P Phillimore seconded March 21.

21st Empress of Indian's Lancers.—Supernumerary Capt. J W D Thomson is restored to the Establishment in succession to Major R G Hooper, D S O, appointed to command the Eastern Cavalry depot March 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains are seconded for service as adjutants of Territorial artillery:—A B Higgon March 31; G M Ormerod April 1 Supernumerary Capt B Dickson is restored to the Establishment, vice E M Conolly, retired April 20. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—J Ds B O'wan, vice A C R Nutt, promoted March 15; T R F Bate, vice J F H Doyle, promoted; C G S Harvey, vice T R F Bate, seconded March 30; J M R Harrison, vice A B Higgon March 31; B W Taylor, vice L H D Broughton, promoted; S W H Rawlins, vice H E Carey, promoted; R J Adams, vice S W H Rawlins, adjutant; H A W Webber, vice R J Adams, seconded; C R B Carrington, vice G M Ormerod April 1.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major T B Wood is seconded for service under the Canadian Government April 2. The undermentioned supernumerary majors are restored to the Establishment:—J H Mansell, vice H C Marshall, retired April 1; W L Farmar vice T B Wood April 2; Capt C A Cleghorn retires on retired pay April 20; Supernumerary Lieut G B Macdonald is restored to the Establishment, vice G V Dreyer, seconded March 31.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Second Lieut M B W Smith-Rewse resigns his commission April 20.

Coast Batt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G A Brown, E A Flicroft, R Shearburn April 20.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Capt the Hon L d'H Hamilton, M V O, to be major, vice the Hon C Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267-2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909; Lieut J E Gibbs to be captain, vice the Hon L d'H Hamilton M V O Jan 29.

Irish Guards—Second Lieut Lords Desmond FitzGerald to be lieutenat, vice M V Gore-Langton resigned April 2.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt A J Poole to be major, vice C C East, promoted April 6.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut C E H Harding to be lieutenant, vice R Howlett, promoted Dec 16; Second Lieut H H Hebden is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 23.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Supernumerary Capt W R Pinwill is restored to the Establishment, vice G A Howard-Vyse, seconded Dec 19.

The Devonshire Regt—Lieut J M Woollcombe is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 23.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut R J McLaren to be captain, on augmentation April 1.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Major H Haggard to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col J R F Sladen, deceased; Supernumerary Major H S A Moore is restored to the Establishment, vice Major H Haggard March 1.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C B Cumberlege, on augmentation; C S Northcote, on augmentation; M H Seymour, vice C S Northcote, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army April 1.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut J Bacchus to be captain, vice B C Dent, promoted Dec 11. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G C I Hervey is antedated to Dec 11, vice J Bacchus, promoted; Second Lieut J L C Dempster to be lieutenant, vice C A Bamford, retired March 2).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C B Wallis, on augmentation; F G W Draffen, vice C B Wallis, seconded for service under the Foreign Office April 1.

The Worcestershire Regt—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut G W Rolph is antedated to March 26, 1910, vice H R Elliott, seconded; Second Lieut S A Gabb to be lieutenant, vice G W Rolph, promoted March 26.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Capt R A Gasset resigns his commission April 20.

The Hampshire Regt.—Second Lieut R P Hewitt resigns his commission April 20.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenants (dated April 20):—

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—M W H Pain, in succession to Lieut R G Clarke, seconded.

The Buffs East Kent Regt.—C E A Terry, vice J D Philips, seconded.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—B E S Mahon, vice E L Salier, seconded.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—M J Dease, in succession to Lieut W A C Bowden-Smith promoted; H M Marshall, in succession to Lieut R Howlett, promoted.

The King's Liverpool Regt—C E R G Alban, in succession to Lieut W J Parnis England, retired.

The Norfolk Regt—J R Holland, in succession to Lieut G C Lyle, seconded.

The Suffolk Regt—E C T B Williams, in succession to Lieut G C Stubbs, appointed adjutant; F Moysey, in succession to Lieut W N Nicholson, seconded.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—R L Moore, Vice A H H Parr, deceased.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—M A S Cousins, in succession to Lieut P S Fryer, promoted; W W T Torr, in succession to Lieut H Harington, promoted.

The Bedfordshire Regt—H B Dowes, vice E J Semini, seconded; A G Corah, in succession to Lieut J Macrevdy, seconded; H E Huntriss, in succession to Lieut J C Monteith, promoted; J S Davenport, in succession to Lieut W E W Tottenham, promoted.

The Leicestershire Regt—J T Waller, in succession to Lieut C A Bamford, retired.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—G L Compton-Smith, in succession to Lieut C N Jervelund, seconded; C Reuben Smith, vice C B Hackett, seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—J S Fulton, in succession to Lieut W Lyle, appointed adjutant, 3rd batt; L St L Blakeney, in succession to Lieut H C J Biss promoted into the Royal Irish Regt.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—T E D Dunn, on augmentation; H O D Becher, in succession to Lieut J E Turner, seconded.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—R B Shubrick, in succession to Lieut W Pike, appointed adjutant; E W H Raymond, in succession to Lieut D De la C Ray, promoted.

The East Surrey Regt.—H F Stoneham, in succession to Lieut G A E Panter, resigned.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—D F de Wend, in succession to Lieut D A Fairbairn promoted.

The Border Regt—C A Cuningham, in succession to Lieut G H Harrison, appointed adjutant 3rd batt.

The Royal Sussex Regt—H E H Blakeney, in succession to Lieut B M Hynes, promoted: G R W Panton, in succession to Lieut J E Leachman, promoted.

The South Staffordshire Regt—L C Moor-Radford in succession to Lieut P F Keene, seconded; G C Hume, in succession to Lieut G M Hazlerigg, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt—C F Jerrard, in succession to Lieut H M Greenhill, resigned.

The Royal North Lancashire Regt—J J Halsted, in succession to Lieut A Bencini, resigned.

The Northamptonshire Regt—H W Jackson, in succession to Lieut R H Gibbs, resigned.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infr—A U Collis-Browne, in succession to Lieut H K Hughes, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—L A Newnham, in succession to Lieut W H Samuel, promoted; R Gransmore, in succession to Lieut E Barker, seconded.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—T H Wande, vice J A F Parkinson, resigned; E Spencer in succession to Lieut C V C de Crespigny, promoted.

The Manchester Regt—F H Mardall, in succession to Lieut E G Sotham, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—T P Brawn, in succession to Lieut D MacLeod, resigned; E D Anderson, in succession to Lieut G Strongitharm, resigned.

The Durham Light Inf—J O C Hasted, in succession to Lieut W T Wyllie, seconded; E Swetenham on augmentation.

The Highland Light Inf—C M Pitts-Tucker, in succession to Lieut R C W Alston, promoted.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—E C Bruce, vice C A Macalister, seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—W A Burges, in succession to Lieut A M O'Sullivan, appointed adjutant; H R F Sullivan, in succession to Lieut J P Whelan, seconded.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—J Angell, in succession to Lieut G Bull, seconded; D L Allen, in succession to Lieut H B Ward, resigned.

The Connaught Rangers—F G Small, vice R M H Henderson, seconded; R I Thomas, in succession to Lieut H J Nolan-Ferrall, promotod; S H Lewis, in succession to Lieut J E Hume, seconded.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—J F O'Brien, in succession to Lieut H E R R Braine, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—E R L Corballis, on augmentation.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consorts Own)—M G Osborne, in succession to Lieut the Hon R Brand, resigned.

The West India Regt—G L Torrens, on augmentation.

The Army Service Corps.

Major E C Taring, to be lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel M W J Edye, promoted (April 1).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut.-Col S E Duncan retires on retired pay. (April 20).

Memoranda.

Col B R Mitford, CB, DSO, from temporary brigadier-general commanding the Ninth Infantry Brigade, retires on retired pay (April 20). The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels:—M W J Eyde, from the Army Service Corps (April 1, E T Taylor, Half-pay List (April 4). Second Lieut H H Hebden, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London, Regt), is granted the local rank of Lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force (March 23), ; Sergt.-Major T Paterson, from School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry, to be quartermaster in the army with the honorary rank of lieutenant, on augmentation (April 20).

The notification which appeared in the Gazette of Sept 17, 1909, granting the Honorary rank of captain on teairement to certain Native officers of the Indian Army, is amended as regards the undermentioned as follows:—Subadar Balbir Rana, Sardar Bahadur 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Goorkha Rifles is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant on retirement Feb 1.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art.—Second Lieut. E A Pratt-Barlow resigns his commission April 20.

Infantry Battalions.

4th Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt. Second Lieut on probation G W E Maude is confirmed in his rank.

4th Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—C E Wood to be second lieutenant on probation April 20.

6th Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Second Lieut. on probation L M Williams is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—Capt and Honorary Major J S Clarke resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform April 20.

Admiralty, 18th April.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse. Dated 15th July, Henry Francis Morton Peto Dated 30th July.

Admiralty, 19th April.

Captain Herbert Lyon, A.d.C., Commodore Second Class, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty' Fleet. Dated 14 April, Staff Paymaster Percy John Ling has this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 20th April.

Gunner Ernest Edward Lowe, C. S. C, has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet, specially, for War Services in South Africa (1899-1900). Dated 20th April Gunner Joseph Wright, C.S.O., has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet, specially, for War Services in South Africa and China (1899-1900). Dated 20th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List:—George Dunlop Jackson Dated 28th March, Edward Robert Aikman Thomson Dated 17th March, William Hogg Hood Dated 6th April.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Charles Edgar Adams. John Aitken. Dated 18th October, Dunsaly Harwood Casson Dated 1st January, George Frederick Carlton. Alan Wilfred Hughes Dated 19th April, Acting Sub-Lieutenant George Douglas Whittingham Turner to be Sub-Lieutenant Dated 19th April.

Admiralty, 21st April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March,—Lieutenant George Key has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Gunner James Edward Richwood has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Gunner Charles Walter Cook has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Whitehall, 22nd April.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant Cyril H Gay Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir J Anderson, G C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements Dated 2nd March.

Establishments.

Cavalry School, Captain Allan B Pollok, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Lieutenant G N Reynolds 21st Empress of India's Lancers appointed to the Cavalry School in India. Dated 12th April.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers, Major Harold C Bickford resigns his Commission Dated 23rd April.

14th Kings Hussars Captain Edmond J Jameson resigns his Commission Dated 23rd April.

19th Queen Alexandras Own Royal Hussars, Lieutenant Timothy H W Curtis resigns his Commission Dated 23rd April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Douglas G Prinsep, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 23rd April.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Colonel Philip, J R Crampton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April.

The undermentioned Major to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 23rd April. Stephen Lushington, C M G, vice D G Prinsep. Charles E Lawrie D S O, vice P J R Crampton. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 23rd April. Henry C S Clarke, vice S Lushington, C M G Charles MacI. Ritchie, vice C E Lawrie, D S O. Lieutenant Courtenay T S Paul is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 3rd April.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Lewis C Adams is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 6th April.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel James Dallas, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half pay List Dated 22nd April Major Usher W Evans to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel J Dallas. Dated 22nd April.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant William S Pilcher to be Lieutenant vice E J L Pike, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st April.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Ronald F Meiklejohn, DSO, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st April

The Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George H. H. Couchman, D.S.O., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 21st April, Major Henry J. Everett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice, Brevet Colonel G. H. H. Couchman, D.S.O. Dated 21st April, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Morgan G. Jones resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd April.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Second Lieutenant James F. Hewitt to be Lieutenant, vice J. E. Turner, seconded. Dated 12th March.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Julian Fane is restored to the establishment, on augmentation. Dated 7th April.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain Laurence C. Chawner retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 23rd April.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Garden B Duff to be Captain, in succession to Major N J G Cameron, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 3rd April.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own Lieutenant Edmund R Meade-Waldo to be Captain, vice H W Dumaresq, seconded Dated 23rd March.

Army Medical Service.

Surgeon-General Philip M Ellis retires on retired pay Dated 23rd April. Colonel James G MacNeece to be Surgeon-General vice P M Ellis Dated 23rd April.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Lieutenants, from the Seconded List, are restored to the establishment Dated 1st April, Frederick R Laing, M B John T Simson, M B.

Memorandum.

Colonel Sydney B. Jameson, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick G. F. Browne, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels:—George H. H. Couchman, D.S.O., Half-pay List. Dated 21st April.

James Dallas, Deputy Director-General of Military Works in India. Dated 22nd April. Douglas G. Prinsep, Half-pay List. Dated 23rd April.

Captain Conwyn Mansel-Jones, V. C. Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April.

General Reserve of Officers.

Montagu Vernon Gore-Langton, late Lieutenant, Irish Guards to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd April.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C H Bensley, I M S, B
Major A D Macpherson, I A, B
Major J Mulvany, I M S, B
Capt A J H Grey, I A, B
Capt L B Scott, I M S, B
Mr F E Taylor, B Cov
Mr A Sabonadiere, B Cov
Mr S N Mackenzie, B Cov
Mr S E Stinson, B Cov
Mr H Le Mesurier, C I E, B Cov
Mr E Ohisholm, B
Mr G A Cocks, B
Mr G R Channess, B
Mr C C H Hallett, B
Mr J C Ghosh, B
Mr R L Hernig, B
Mr H L Tilly, B
Mr T W Tempie, B
Mr A R Pollard, B
Mr R D Spencer, B
Mr W B Starky, B
Mr H M Pariah, B
Mr A T Stuart, B
Mr J E Whittaker, B
Rev W G Burroughs, B
Ven C J Palmer, B
Mr J H Robertson, M Cov
Mr R W Bickle, M
Mr C W Wood, M
Major T Jackson, I M S, Bo
Mr W H J Wilkinson, Bo Co
Mr E M Hodgson, Bo]
Mr J Hassan, Bo
Mr C J Power, Bo
Col H James, I A
Col R F H Anderson, I A
Col A Nicholls, 55 Rifles
Col H V Cox, D Q M G
Lieut-Col F Temple Cole, R A
Lieut-Col J C W Eck, 83 W L I
Major C A Roosemaleocq, 2 10 G R
Major H B Ford, 31 Punj
Major C R Ellice, 30 Lrs
Major A E McBarnet, 25 Cav
Major H J P Browne, Brig-Major, Garhwal Brigade
Major G R Vanrenan, 16 Raj
Major C E Tristram, D A A G
Major A G Kemball, 31 Punj
Major F G C Ross, 22 G R
Major H St A Wake, 2 8 G R
Major A Ward, 30 Punj
Major H G Young, 10 Lrs
Major H H Cobbe, D S O, D A A G, E O
Major H L Goodenough, 32 Punj
Major Hon C G Bruce, M V O, 5 G R
Major O K Tancock, R A
Major G R M Church, R A, D A Q M G
Major F H H Jeffcoat, 86 Carn Inf
Major W H Norman, 11 Lrs
Capt R J McCleverty, 47 Sikhs
Capt H H Dawson, 75 Carn Inf
Capt T Luck, 67 Punj
Capt G R Maitland, 14 Jat Lrs
Capt J G McConaghey, 25 Cav
Capt K E Andersen, I A
Capt A K Norrie, 123 Rifles
Capt J H Paine, D S O, R A
Capt J S Mount, 26 Cav
Capt C M P Hogg, 2 4 G R
Capt B H Hall, 98 Inf
Capt H L Fritchard, R E
Capt E D Raymond, 30 Lrs
Capt A G Thomson, 58 Rifles
Capt J A Bald, 61 P W O Prs
Capt J T Lodwick, 1 3 G R
Capt F W Morton-Marshall 130 Bel
Capt S B Orton, 1 39 Garh R
Capt D G Robinson, 46 Punj
Capt M R Simonds, 7 H Lrs
Capt J F Todd, C I H
Capt C J Dererell, Brig' Major, Poona
Lieut E R P Berryman, 2 39 Garh R
Lieut J W Phillips, 119 Inf
Lieut R B Phayre, 1 4 G R
Lieut C H Blackburn, 106 H Prs
Lieut E T Walker, 32 Lrs
Lieut G C W Willis, 31 Lrs
Lieut W E Flemizg, 41 Dogras
Lieut M H Vincent, 33 Punj
Lieut W H Clark, 5 Cav
Lieut R R de la C Corbett, 43 Prs
Lieut C W Farquharson, 10 Jats
Lieut K B McKenzie, 128 Rifles
Lieut E M Skinner, 125 Rifles
Lieut H C F Bell, 73 Carn Inf
Lieut H W Hickie, 84 Punj
Lieut C H Lewington, 2-10 G R
Lieut L V Bond, R E
Lieut W D Lindsay, R A
Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H J Walton, IMS, B, 2 mo
Capt T H Gloster, IMS, B, 6 mo
Mr T Miller, B Cov, 2 days
Mr W E Ley, B Cov, 5 days
Mr B H Bird, B Cov, 4 mo
Mr W Abercrombie, B, 2 days
Mr E G Hart, B, 4 1-2 mo
Mr H H Stevens, B, 4 mo
Mr M F Wren, B, 4 mo
Mr E F Jones, M, 6 mo
Mr J Acton, Bo. 3 mo
Mr J H Advani, Bo, 6 mo M C
Major E Kirkpatrick, 59 Sind Rifles, 4 mo M C
Major J H Peck, IA, 6 mo
Major W B Greig, 82 Punj 6 mo M C
Lieut R B M Wood, 7 GE, 4 mo M C
Lieut G L J Cavendish, 97 Deccan Inf, 5 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt E S Percy Smith, I A, B
Mr S F Norman, jun, B
Mr J Acton, Bo

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Bathesaton near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 78 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

New Life for Nervous Sufferers!

"My nerves are in an awful state!"

That is the daily despondent cry of millions of people whose life is made a misery by nervous conditions, which, if unchecked, may lead to the gravest consequences.

To such sufferers there is the possibility of a "new life" with the restoration of all the old feeling of physical strength and mental exhilaration which made life worth living.

This "new life" is offered by Sanatogen whose merits more than ten thousand physicians have proclaimed in enthusiastic letters, describing the marvellous results they have obtained by what is, admittedly, the world's supreme revitaliser of nerves, brain and body.

Sanatogen is, therefore, pre-eminently beneficial in nervous debility and breakdown, weakened and disordered nerves, loss of memory, disordered digestion and dyspepsia, dysentery, malaria, anæmia, loss of vitality, and the loss of weight and strength which are the inevitable consequences of wasting diseases like Consumption.

Sanatogen's action is due to its constituents—milk proteid and glycero-phosphate of sodium, chemically combined to form a new compound which is at once a food and a tonic, profoundly powerful in its result, yet so bland and mild in itself that doctors constantly prescribe it for young children.

Sanatogen is admittedly the supreme restorative in convalescence from all acute diseases, such as enteric fever, dysentery and malaria, for it is easily digested, rapidly assimilated, and perfectly absorbed.

Hundreds of thousands of people, among whom are many well-known men and women, have voluntarily testified that Sanatogen has restored them to perfect health. A selection from their letters appears on this page.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars. Descriptive pamphlet entitled, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," sent free on application to the Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Bombay.

Send a post-card, to-day, mentioning this paper.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.:
"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.:
"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.:
"I have been taking Sanatogen for some time, and it seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Sir William Bull, M.P.:
"I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of "Capital"), Calcutta:
"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, during a sharp attack of fever. It restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better, and stronger, after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run-down."

The Lord Bishop of Norwich:
"Mrs. Sheepshanks is taking Sanatogen regularly and deriving great benefit from it."

Lord Edward Churchill:
"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.:
"Sanatogen is an excellent nerve food."

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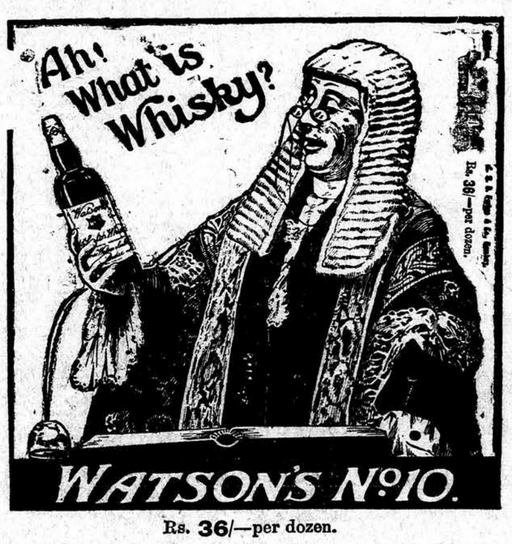

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SARSAPARILLA
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTION
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSE
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA H
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HIGH COURT.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Trimbak Hari Date, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, Tai, by Mr. E.C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik and sentenced to death.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared for the accused in the absence of Mr. G. R. S. Rao, the Government Pleader. Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder by cutting the throat of his wife in a nula near Nasik on the 22nd January last. It appeared that on the 23rd January last a witness by name Lakshmi-Kalu, who lived near the stream, found the corpse of a woman lying in an abandoned water-course which ran through the stream. The matter was reported to the Police Patel of Nasik who had a descriptive account circulated. On the 28th, witnesses Somi and Shivram appeared before the havildar at Adgaon and made a statement to the effect that the description of the corpse tallied with that of their niece Tai, who had been married to, but had left her husband (the accused) for some years. On the 21st January the accused appeared at Lakhalgaon and said he had come to fetch Tai. They set out on the 22nd for Nasik. The road passed near the stream where the corpse was found. The accused was arrested at the Nasik Road Station on the 28th at 9 p.m. and was put up before the Magistrate on the 29th when he made a confession in which he admitted having murdered his wife who, he said, was faithless to him.

Agreeing with the Assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Patkar, their Lordships, in delivering their judgment said that there was overwhelming evidence to show that the accused fetched his wife from Lakhalgaon to Nasik on the 22nd January last. From that time the deceased was never seen alive and all the facts were explained by the confession of the accused, which their Lordships accepted as true and voluntary.

Their Lordships, accordingly, confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Immediately after their Lordships disposed of the appeal of Ishwarappa Bhimappa, who was convicted of the murder of Gangawa Krishnapa by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge, Belgaum and sentenced to death.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale, appeared for the accused, while Mr. R. W. Desai was for the Crown.

The prosecution story was that the accused who knew the deceased who was a mere child enticed her into a deserted Vada. There he strangled it took off her silver ornaments not noticing the gold earrings under its cap, and threw it some distance into the prickly pear. The main evidence was the confession of the accused in which he stated that the deceased girl had gone to his house to play with his children when he took her to the Vada and strangled her. He then took off the ornaments and melted them into a silver bar.

In the Sessions Court the accused retracted his confession stating it was made in a state of intoxication.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the appeal of Gordhan Gopal Soni against an order of Mr. C. H. Setalwad, acting third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. G. M. Gupte, instructed by Mr. M.B. Chothia, appeared for the appellant; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidass, appeared for the respondent, Jamnadass Mohanlal.

It appeared that an old offender Hormusji Pestanji Mistri, stole a thousand rupee note, belonging to the respondent, and cashed it for Rs. 600 at the appellant's shop in Dhanji Dongaria Street. The day after the theft, he was arrested by the police, and the note, on the information of the accused, was traced from the appellant's shop. The accused was convicted, and his Worship ordered the note to be returned to the original owner. Thereupon the appellant petitioned the Magistrate, but his request was rejected.

Against this order he appealed, and Mr. Gupte in arguing the appeal, said that this was a bona-fide transaction and that his client was always prepared to pay the remaining Rs. 400. In support of his contention that the note should be handed to his client, Mr. Gupte cited cases decided in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that in this case the appellant was no less than a thief.

Mr. Gupte objected to this statement upon which Mr. Justice Batchelor said that their Lordships were to proceed on the assumption that the appellant was a respectable man.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the appellant was a notorious criminal who had served seven years' rigorous imprisonment for forging a will. He reminded his Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor of the Sanjana Will case.

Mr. Gupte objected to Mr. Talyarkhan calling his client a notorious criminal. He said his client was only once convicted of forgery.

Mr. Justice Batchelor said that was enough to call a man a criminal and as he was known to all he could be called notorious.

Arguing on the merits Mr. Talyarkhan said there was not a scrap of evidence to show that Gordhan had paid Rs. 600 to the accused Hormusji. He thought this transaction to be a huge swindle of Gordhan, who, he observed, must have known that the note was stolen. The underlying principle of the cases cited by his learned friend was a bona fide transaction but this, he said, was a swindle. He further remarked that Gordhan must be perfectly known to the Magistrate who passed this order.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said they were asked to upset the discretion of the Magistrate, who, directed the return of this note to the respondent. The petitioner claimed this note on the ground that he received the note on payment of Rs. 600 and was to pay Rs. 400 on some other day. In support of his claim, he relied on cases, the underlying principle of which was a bona-fide transaction. Their Lordships did not question those decisions, but they were not satisfied that this was a bona-fide transaction and accordingly dismissed the appeal.

...TION AND SENTENCE ... CONFIRMED.

...ppellate Side of the Bombay High ...rday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bat... the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed ...l filed by Fakira Marrappa and 22 ... were convicted of dacoity by Mr. J. ...tant Sessions Judge of Dharwar and ... seven years' rigorous imprisonment

... Kelkar appeared for the accused while ... Desai was for the Crown.

...ccused were charged with committing ...in the house of Gullappa at Ramurb on ...ight of the 1st September 1908.

The stolen property, which was considerable, was recovered from the Mysore Territory where all the accused were arrested.

The Sessions Judge convicted all the accused of dacoity and sentenced them as above stated.

After hearing Mr. Kelkar, their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences.

Their Lordships next disposed of the appeals of Narsagadu Venkappa and three others who were convicted of committing dacoity at Tilwadi in Dharwar District on the 28th May 1908 and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

In this case 11 accused were put up before the same Sessions Judge, most of whom belonged to the gang of dacoits, convicted in the previous case. Seven of them were acquitted.

After hearing Mr. Kelkar for the accused, their Lordships dismissed the appeals.

Their Lordships then took up the appeals of Ramadin Talati and Fakira Marrappa who were convicted by the same Judge of committing dacoity at Sirsi Taluka in Karwar District on the 2nd June 1908 and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

These accused, who were convicted in both the previous cases were put up along with ten others, most of whom were convicted in previous cases. All the ten accused were acquitted in this case.

After hearing Mr. Kelkar for the accused, their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the application for transfer of the case of one Balwant Dato Dharmathikai from the Court of the Desai of Vantmuri, First Class Honorary Magistrate.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson, instructed by Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the applicant, Mr. M. R. Bodas was for the opponent.

The petitioner stated that the opponent filed a complaint against the petitioner and another person in May last in the District Magistrate's Court at Belgaum charging with cheating, and praying that the Desai of Vantmuri should be directed to try the case. The District Magistrate asked the Desai of Vantmuri to dispose of the case. Warrants were issued against the petitioner and he was released on bail. The Magistrate framed a charge under Section 420 of the Penal Code after which the petitioner began to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. Three of the principal witnesses who had deposed to the payment of Rs. 250 to the petitioner were ordered to appear for cross-examination on the 12th October last, but on that day one of the principal witnesses absented himself. Thereupon the petitioner's pleader requested the Magistrate that the other two witnesses present should be ordered to appear on the day the third witness appeared. The Magistrate rejected this prayer and asked the pleader to commence the cross-examination of the two witnesses who were present in Court. Thereupon the pleader stated that he would obey the Court's order but very reluctantly as it would seriously prejudice the defence. The Magistrate misinterpreted this reply as a refusal to cross-examine and did not allow their cross-examination that day or on any other day. On the next hearing day, the Shirastadar called out the case in the absence of the Magistrate, and the accused. The Magistrate later on issued notice on the the petitioner and his surety calling upon them to show cause why their boards should not be cancelled and proceedings taken under Section 514 of the Code. After taking evidence he cancelled the bonds and fined the petitioner Rs. 150. Against this order the petitioner had filed an appeal which was still pending.

In the meanwhile he applied for a transfer of his case.

The Magistrate, in his report, repudiated most of the allegations.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonia," May 7.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. "Caledonia", Captain W. Hayward, R. N. R., sail to-day for Marseilles and London, &c., with the following passengers :—

Abdool Majid, Mr
Ablitt, Mr, Mrs F and child
Adair Joyce, Mr B
Agarwals, Mrs M L, daughter and child
Alexander, Rev G H
Allan, Mr James
Amirudin, Mr
Anand, Mr L R
Apcar, Hon Mr J G
Asling, Mr G
Atkinson, Mr and Mrs J R
Atkinson, Miss
Bajinath Sudhwar, Mr
Bajana, Mr
Bannerjee, Mr
Banerjee, Mr and infant
Bannerjee, Mrs and child
Barker, Mr C M
Back, Miss K
Bedford, Mr J P
Beharilal, Mr R
Berryman, Mr, Mrs A C and 2 children
Berryman, two Misses
Bhandari, Mr R
Blyth, Miss
Bomford, Mr H
Broadway, Mr Alex
Brodie, Mr J
Broke Smith, Capt H
Bull, Mr W
Burn, Mr R
Bryson, Mr J F
Byl, Mr P B Vander
Caldecott, Mr F H
Cheape, Mr L S
Chopping, Capt A
Chowdhuri, Mr R L
Christie, Mr G R
Clark, Mr Ian
Clarke, Capt R G S
Clarke, Master Wallace
Clay, Mr and Mrs J M
Cooch Behar, H H Maharaja of
Cooch Behar, H H Maharani of
Cooch Behar, H H 2 Princess of
Cooper, Mr
Cosgrave, Mr F J
Crouch, Mrs E F
Crichton, Mr and Mrs T E
Cruickshank, Capt J A
David, Lady
David, Mr P V
Davidson, Mr R M R
Darby, Mr G S
de Brett Mr and Mrs E A
de Schmid, Mr C G H
Dinanath, Mr
Doerflinger, Mr E
Donald, Mr T C
Drew, Mr Mrs H G and infant
Ellias, Mr A
Ernsthausen, Mr
Evatt, Brig-Gen J F D S O
Fallon, Miss
Farell Pallser, Maj, Mrs and child
Flint, Fred Mr H
Fraser, Mr and Mrs J
French, Major W C
Gahagan, Miss
Gahagan, Miss A
Gahagan, Mr T
Gaskell, Mrs and 2 infants
Ghose, Mr
Ghulamrasul Mr
Gill, Mr H D
Gingell, Mr and Mrs J W C
Gingell, Master
Glo-on, Mr
Glover, Mr W S C
Glover, Mrs
Godfrey-Faussett, Mrs
Green, Mr G A
Greenstead, Mrs
Hales, Mr and Mrs A W
Hall, Miss
Hamilton, Mr H W
Hannay, Mr A L
Harris, Mr H D
Haythornthwaite, Rev J P
Henderson, Mr C B
Hildesley, Rev A H
Hoffman, Mr T
Hopkins, Mr and Mrs R H H
Houldercroft, Mr A T
Haffam, Mr W T C
Husain Sayad, Mr M T
Hutchison, Mr R H S
Hyder Warreer, Sayad Jamal.
Jackson, Mr A D
Jagarayotu, Mr
Jai Gopal, Mr
Jones Mr and Mrs T E W
Jones, Mr H A
Jordan, Lt Col and Mrs J G
Jotham, Mr E
Kanthawala, Mr N J
Kanverchan dBhandari, Mr Kapadia, Dr
Kayarogaram, Mr
Kennedy, Mr D W
Kernick, Mr J
Legrise, Miss
Lees, Miss
Lees, Miss
Leslie, Mrs
Leveridge, Mr H and 4 children.
Levett Yeates, Mr and Mrs C
Levett Yeates, Master
Lewis, Mr A E
Limpus, Mr and Mrs C G
Livingston, Col D J C
Lloyd, Mr C E
Lloyd, Mr C V
Lloyd, Mrs
Lyndon Bell, Mrs M H
Lovery, Mrs B and Miss
Macgregor, Mrs W L
Macgregor, Miss Amy
Macher, Mr D
Madden, Mr S F
Mahamad Niaz, Mr
Manekji, Mrs and nurse
Mersden, Mr Chas
Martin, Capt H W
Martin, Mr B A
Martin Mr S J
Master, Mr C E
Mathews, Lt Col and Mrs J E
Mayer, Miss
Mayer, Rev T J C
McDermott, Mr J H
McGuinn, William Mr H
McIntosh, Mr W
McLaren, Mr J H
McLaren, Miss
Miller Hon Mr Justice I C and Mrs
Milne, Mr and Mrs J H
Milne, Mr W S
Mistri, Mr J B
Mitchell, Mr R St J
Mohiuddin, Mr
Moncrieff (Jun) Mr
Moncrieff, Mr and Mrs A L M
Monks, Mr J E and child
Mooljee, Mr M V T Miss and child
Morse, Mr W H
Mount, Mr A H L
Mourbhanj Maharani of and infant
Munro, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs J H
Napier Mr C
Nash, Capt H E P
Nelson, Capt. J W
Nicholl, Mr J
Nizamuddin, Mr
Nuttall, Mr G
Ogilvy, Mrs W
O'Gorman, Lt-Col. P W
O'Grady, Capt and Mrs
Ostler, Mr G A
Paine, Mr
Patterson, Mr J
Pattman, Mr H A
Peake, Mrs child and infant
Pearson, Mr and Mrs E and 2 infants
Peters, Mrs C E D
Phelps, Mr T J
Phelphs, Mrs child and infant
Pigott, Mr and Mrs R E
Porteous, Mr T
Priday, Mr L M
Puntambekar, Mr S V
Ramagya, Mr P V
Reynolds, Mr E S
Richardson, Mr J S
Roberts, Mr C H
Robertson, Mr L V M
Robertson, Mr T B
Robinson, Miss M
Ross, Mrs
Ross, Miss J
Roy, Mr R N
Sagachand, Mr
Sandeman, Mr D G
Sawhny, Mr
Sawhny, Mr G B
Scoones, Mr and Mrs H A F
Scott, Miss
Scott, Mr and Mrs Lyon
Sen, Mrs S C, child and infant
Shafaat Ahamad, Mr
Shah, Mr H K
Shellim, Mr and Mrs D S
Sheppard, Mr W D
Short, Mr Mrs J W and 3 children
Sidgwick, Mr and Mrs C D
Sim, Mr A G
Simpson, Dr J K
Singh, Mr Atma
Sparks, Mr and Mrs H W
Spencer M A
Staples, Mr A E L
Stevens, Mrs F W
Stevens, Mrs C F
Stewart, Mr M
Straight, Mr D M
Stuart, Sir Harold, K C V O C S I
Stuart, Lady
Suleman, Mr A L
Surendranath Joshi, Mr
Sutherland, Capt A O
Swaminadham, Dr and Mrs S
Symes, Mr, Mrs W C, two children, infant and nurse.
Thomas, Mr
Thompson, Mrs F G
Thompson, Mr G L
Thorneley, Mr D W
Tonge, Mr and Mrs S
Tronson, Mrs and child
Tushakra, Mr N B
Ujagar, Mr S
Ullah, Mr M Fathe
Vahid Mr B
Varma, Mr
Varma, Mr
Varma, Mrs S P
Vaxir, Mr J K
Vaughan, Mr E
Voyle, Col and Mrs H E
Wadia, Mr, Mrs and N N two infants and two nurses
Wagle, Dr D S
Walker, Mr and Mrs J S E
Walsh, Mr C W
Watts, Mrs
Weinhole, Mr E A
White Hon Sir Arnold
White, Mr and Mrs A T
Wilkinson, Capt H
Willis, Capt E S C
Witherby, Mrs
Wordsworth, Mr R C
Wyndham, Mr P
Wytema, Mrs
Yates, Mr J A
Young, Mr W G Paul

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	L Wind H'cap. M S	M Wind H'cap. M S	F Wind, H'cap. M S
Melody	J B K Macbeth	19 11	17 33	18 49
Eileen IV	J. F. Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course : Committee vessel to Sunk Rock Port—South Karanja Buoy Port—Committee vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Distance 12 miles.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	6 40	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Peowit	13 20	Duncan Fraser.
Lylie	Scr.	R. G. Monteath.

Course : Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Distance 10 miles. Time-limit 3-40 p. m.

Tomit Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	2 9	B. Thomas.
Maud	0 43	Officers R.E.
Clatha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Valkyrie	3 35	R. Walker.
Curlew	3 35	C. A. Wordsworth.
Marie Louise	11 28	K MacIver.
Pearl	5 1	A. E. Baird and W. North

Course : Committee vessel to Sunk Rock Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy Starboard—South Troopship Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Distance 8·66 miles. Time-limit 6·45 p.m.

ELTON CUP TOURNAMENT.

In the Elton Cup Hockey Tournament, yesterday, the Rising Stars met the Berkley Club at the Marine Lines. The game ended with the following result :—

The Berkley Club ..... 2 goals
The Rising Stars ..... 1 goal

OOTACAMUND RACES.

Stopped by Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 6.

Yesterday's Ootacamund races were spoilt by rain, for after two races a heavy downpour came down and the races were postponed until Saturday, the races of that day being put off until Monday.

Details :—

THE TALLYHO CUP. Distance—1 1·2 miles.

Major Duff's Nellie Stewart, 10st 3lbs	Captain Annesley 1
The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Elaine, 13st	2
Major Denistoun's Satwu, 10st	3

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Homler's Lady Teazle, 10st 3lbs	1
Major Duff's Sir Roland, 10st 3lbs	2
Major Denistoun's Double Ruff, 9st 10lbs	3

LIQUOR LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—In your issue of the 13th April, "A probable sufferer" complained of an attempt being made for opening a Hotel and Bar in the Frere Road locality. The residents in the neighbourhood have left no stone unturned towards protesting against this license being granted, as it is needless to say that the inclusion of a Bar there would be down right nuisance and would give the locality a notoriety far from peaceful. There is now a feeling among the Protestants, that their protests are in danger of being overlooked, and I venture to bring this matter before the public through the channels of your paper, in the fervent hope that the Authorities responsible will even now save the situation by discouraging all efforts made by those who desire to place a Bar there.—Yours, etc.,

A PARENT.

CHURCH WORK IN BOMBAY.

Sir William Lee-Warner presided on April 18 over a public meeting held at the Church House, Westminster, under the auspices of the Indian Church Aid Association, in support of the work of the Church in the diocese of Bombay. The Bishop of Southwark, who has recently returned from a visit to India, said that England had in Bombay a great responsibility and a great duty, but he must own that the impression which was left on him was that there was a want of "go" and stir and attractiveness, and in some senses a want of success, about the work there. Certainly, if his whole Indian experiences had been like his experiences in Bombay he would have come away, not without hope, but largely depressed. There was great need for workers in various branches, but in none more than among the University students, of whom 2,000 to 3,000 were gathered in Bombay. This was a sphere which for the moment had been hindered by Nationalism, but nevertheless should be the opportunity of English Christianity and the English Church. He had seen enough of India, of the centres of student life, of the hostel work, and the Christian colleges in those centres, to know what an enormous element for good they were in the moral and political, and ultimately the religious, life of India. But at Bombay the Church seemed to stand almost helpless before that mass of student life. In conclusion, he warmly commended the worth and work of the Bishop of Bombay, and appealed for support for his work. The Bishop of Southampton and Bishop Hyline, both former Bishop of Bombay, also spoke. The former said that the diocese was well organised, but wanted more men and more money.

THE Viceroy and Lady Minto will dine with Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh on May 26th.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, in place of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who has proceeded on leave.

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PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

Violent Scene in the House of Commons.

IRISH EXCITEMENT.

Very little interest was shown on the 21st ult, in the debate on Sir R. Anderson's pension, after the Home Secretary. Mr. Balfour, and the Prime Minister had spoken in the afternoon, and for several hours the subsequent speakers addressed an almost empty House of Commons. The Chamber filled shortly before ten o'clock, when the Nationalist leader commenced a short speech, but there was no indication that the prophecies of unruly scenes made early in the day would be fulfilled. Mr. John Redmond sat down at a few minutes past ten o'clock and the debate was continued by Mr. Campbell, the ex-Attorney-General for Ireland. That right hon. gentleman began quietly enough, and there was no more noise coming from the Nationalist benches than is usual when an Irish Unionist is speaking on an Irish topic, until the member for Dublin University made a remark to the effect that it was not without advantage to those who valued the integrity of the Union that it should be recalled to the people of this country what their loyal fellow-countrymen in Ireland had suffered.

This started the business. The Nationalist members laughed derisively, but their ironical cheers turned into shouts of anger when the right hon. gentleman, completing his sentence, said, "apart altogether from the question of the privity of Mr. Parnell, culminating in the terrible murders in Phœnix Park." Then the storm burst, and the House was the scene of gross disorder and disobedience to the ruling of the chair, the like of which has not been seen since Mr. Lyttelton was howled down for an hour during the fiscal debates in the declining years of the last Unionist Government. An isolated cry of "Shame!" seemed to be the signal for a long and well-sustained shout of "withdraw," and then the Nationalists, leaning forward in their seats, gave themselves up to a determined effort either to exact an apology or to prevent Mr. Campbell gaining a further hearing.

HOUSE IN A TUMULT.

Mr. Campbell was probably the calmest man in the House. He stood unperturbed at the Table, waiting for the tumult to subside, but as soon as he essayed a remark the cries increased in volume, and his words were lost in a deafening clamour. Looking across to the Front Ministerial Bench, Mr. Campbell saw Mr. Churchill about to rise. He bent forward as if to ask what was the cause of the disturbance, and the Home Secretary immediately supplied the answer. "So far as he knew," it was a feeling of indignation that after the Pigott forgery it should still be held to be an open question whether. Mr. Parnell was privy or not to the murders. Mr. Campbell, with a wave of the hand, said he did not care for the present views of Mr. Winston Churchill. This statement was not calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters, and the Nationalists apparently at once made up their minds to hear the right hon. gentleman no more.

Nationalists called Mr. Campbell "a second Pigott, described him as a "Castle hack, and said his utterances were an outrage on decency. They were wild with passion and hurled many unparliamentary epithets at the right hon. gentleman Mr. John Redmond in heated tones appealed to the Chairman of the Committe to rule Mr. Campbell out of order. Mr. Emmott was firm and, while regretting an "unhappy" expression declared that there was nothing to withdraw. This ruling aroused tremendous anger among the Nationalists, and more than one member cried. "Send for the Speakers! Mr. Redmond set the example by suggesting that if the Chairman would not ask the right hon. gentleman to withdraw the latter ought to be no longer heard and he received loud support for his suggestion. The Chairmans firm statesment that he was there to carry out the rules of order was of no avail, and to the mocking daughter which came from one quarter of the Irish seats could not drawn the remark of Mr. Willie Redmond, "You are there to carry out the rules of decency." For a moment or two it looked as if nothing could check the tumult. The member for Clare said the confusion would probably increase, and, as if to give force to his words, continued to add to the volume of excited cries which came from the Nationalist seats.

UPROAR INCREASED TENFOLD.

Mr. Campbell, in a very brief cessation of the cries, said he was willing to accept and adopt all the conclusions of the Parnell Commission. That was not enough for the Redmondites, who yelled at the top of their voices that there must be a withdrawal. The House filled rapidly. Mr. Haldane made an effort to calm the Government's allies. It was useless, and the Secretary for War gave up the attempt. Others took their right hon. friend's cue, and failed as signobly as he. Mr. Dillon rose, and delivered a challenge, the purport of which was lost in the uproar, which increased twofold when the Chairman said he did not consider that a remark made sole in reference to Mr. Parnell could be said to be an insult to any present member of the House.

The Nationalist Leader appeared to be affected by the storm, and, brimming over with excitement, shouted, "We consider it an insult! We won't submit to it!" Once more Mr. Emmott declared that Mr. Campbell was not out of order, and then, after a fresh outburst. Mr. Churchill caused the turbulence to subside by moving the closure. This proved to the liking of the Nationalists, who thought they saw in it a triumph, and when the question was put, they gave three strong cheers for Parnell, accompanying their cries with a waving of hats and arms. The passage through the division lobby calmed the Irish tempers. There was only a little half-hearted cheering at the announcement of the figures, and when, at a little before eleven o'clock, the House stood adjourned, the excitement was completely ended.

LIVELY INCIDENTS.

Late in the course of his speech.

Mr. Campbell said it was an advantage that people should be reminded of what their fellow-countrymen in Ireland had suffered at the hands of the Land League. (Ironical Nationalist cheers.) While he would be the last either in the House or out of it to attempt to impute to the hon. members from below the gangway either a desire to foster or promote or encourage crime—(Nationalist cries of "Oh")—nevertheless he did think that it was not without advantage at least to those who still valued the integrity and security of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland that the recollection of the people of this country should be recalled to what their loyal fellow-countrymen in Ireland had suffered—(derisive Nationalist laughter)—at the hands of the Land League—apart altogether from the question of the privity of Mr. Parnell—culminating in the terrible murders in Phœnix Park—(loud Nationalist shouts of "Withdraw" and "Shame"

Mr. Campbell endeavoured to continue his speech but the Nationalist members continued their shouts of "Withdraw."

Mr. CHURCHILL INDIGNANT.

Mr. Churchill rose to the Table, and the shouting ceased. "The cause of the interruption," he said, "was so far as he knew, a feeling of indignation that, after the Pigots forgeries it should still be held to be an open question whether Mr. Parnell was privy are not to the murders."

The Home Secretary's remarks were received with loud cheers from the Ministerialists and Nationalists.

"I am very little concerned with the present views of the Home Secretary," and Mr. Campbell, and the cries of "Withdraw" were renewed.

Rising to a point of order, Mr. J. Redmond asked the Chairman : In view of the fact that the Commission, in their finding, explicitly acquitted Mr. Parnell of all complicity in the murders, is the right hon. gentleman in order?" (Nationalist cheers.)

The Chairman : It is not a case in which I can order the right hon. gentleman to withdraw. (Nationalist cries of "Oh !")

Mr. W. Redmond ; it is a matter of decency. (Nationalist cheers.)

The Chairman ; In a matter of this kind I think it is well to bear in mind the motto "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." (Cheer.)

Mr. Campbell :—I quite agree, and let me say I have always been prepared to accept that finding of the Commission if hon. gentlemen below the gangway will accept the other findings of the Commission.

This remark was received with angry shouts from the Nationalists, who refused to allow Mr. Campbell to continue unless he withdrew the words which gave them offence. When the interruption had continued for several moments and it became evident that neither Mr. Campbell nor the Nationalist would give way the Chairman rose. I must appeal to the Committee," he said, "to allow the right hon. gentleman to go on. He has said nothing which I can ask him to withdraw."

The Nationalists openly expressed their dissatisfaction with this ruling by renewing their demand, with increased vigour and anger, for the withdrawal of the word.

Speaking with great heat, Mr. J. Redmond exclaimed : This is an outrage. (Loud Nationalist cheers.) This "Times" Commission, paced though it was, unanimously acquitted Mr. Parnell, and yet the right hon. gentleman is to be allowed to say whether Mr. Parnell was guilty or not. (Nationalist cheers.) I say it is an outrage—(prolonged Nationalist cheers)—and if you, Mr. Chairman, do not ask him to withdraw, he ought not to be allowed to be heard. (Nationalist and Ministerial cheers.)

The Chairman: The right hon. gentleman said he was willing to accept the findings of the Committee (Nationalist cries of "He said, 'If' !")—if the hon. gentlemen below the gangway would accept the findings upon other points.

Several Nationalist Members : That will not do.

"HE'S ANOTHER PIGOTT."

The Chairman : I am here to carry out the rules of order.

Mr. W. Redmond : And to carry out the rules of decency. (Loud Nationalist shouts of "Hear, hear," and "He's another Pigott !")

The Chairman : The right hon. gentleman ought to be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Campbell rose to resume his speech, but was again shouted down, the Nationalists crying, "Castle hack !" "Shame ?" and "Withdraw."

Mr. Mooney : On a point of order, is it not a fact that it has been laid down by the supreme authority in this house, the Speaker, that the House is not bound to listen to any members that it does not desire to hear ; and in view of the fact that the right hon. gentleman has outraged the feelings of this House I desire to ask you if he is in order.

The Chairman : I am very sorry the right hon. gentleman has taken the line he has. I consider that is a matter of this kind, in which the feelings of many hon. members are naturally very excited, he has been unnecessary aggressive. (Loud and continued Nationalist cheers.) In regard to the question of the point of order, I do not remember any such utterance of the present supreme authority of this House.

Mr. W. Redmond : Is it not a proper and usual course in these circumstances, when it is perfectly plain the right hon. gentleman won't withdraw, to send for the highest authority.

The Chairman : No ; I don't think that is the case. I have stated my view, and I hope—(Nationalist cries of "No")—the right hon. gentleman cannot alter what he has said unless he be heard.

Mr. J. Redmond : I beg to move that the question be now put.

This was followed by loud Nationalist cries of "Divide" and "Withdraw," while Mr. Campbell, who had again risen from his seat, remained standing at the table, unable to secure a hearing.

Mr. W. Redmond : May I ask, is it not in accord with precedent that under circumstances of this kind, and in order to avoid confusion which is likely to occur, and probably increase, the Speaker should be sent for, and the case placed before him ? (Nationalist cheers.)

The Chairman : I think I must be left to deal with the matter. (Nationalist cheers and further uproar.) May I make one more appeal to the committee to hear what the right hon. gentleman has got to say ? It may be that the desires to modify it. It is not fair to prevent him saying another world.

Mr. W. Redmond : It is not fair to call us murderers.

SHOUTS FROM IRISH BENCHES.

Mr. Campbell (who again made his way to the table amidst loud Nationalist cries) said : I have not had an opportunity either of withdrawing or confirming what I have said. (Renewed Nationalist cries.) What I do say now is, that I am prefectly willing, and most gladly willing, to accept and to adopt all the conclusions of the Parnell Commission. (Nationalist cries of "No no !" and "Withdraw!")

For something like a minute the greatest uproar prevailed, Nationalist members shouting continuously so that it was impossible for Mr. Campbell to proceed. There were cries of Sit down !" "Send for the Speaker !" "Coward!" "Castle Hack !" "Withdraw !" "Question !" and during the uproar not only the Treasury Bench, but all parts of the House filled rapidly.

Mr. Haldane who meanwhile had taken his seat near the Home Secretary, rising, said : May I venture to make an appeal ? Nationalist cries of "No, no, it is no use; it is too late." The Chairman has expressed his feelings as to what has fallen from the right hon. gentleman. Nationalist cries of "What does it matter ? If we do not have some give and take in this House—

The termination of the sentence was lost in renewed uproar, and a cry from the Irish benches of, "It is perfectly scandalous."

Mr. Dillon: You can make no appeal now; the observation is altogether unjust.

Mr. Markham. I rise on a point of order. The right hon. gentlemen the course of his speech insinuated that Mr. Parnell must have been cognisant of the Phœnix Park murder.

Amid a further storm of cheers, Mr. Campbell again rose, but gave way upon the Chairman rising.

Mr. Emmott. I must hear the point of order. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond. Send for the Speaker. (Nationalist cheers.)

Sir J.H. Dalziel: I repeat that the right hon. gentleman in the course of his speech, insisted that Mr. Parnell may have been cognisant of the Phœnix Park murders. I submit to you that inasmuch as any reflection on Mr. Parnell's conduct directly reflects on a large body of members of this House—(cheers)—any suggestion to that effect is grossly out of order. (Nationalists cheers.) I submit to you that, falling modification or withdrawal by the right hon. gentleman of that insinuation, you should call upon him to withdraw the remark. (Ministerial and Nationalist cheers).

Mr Emmott : I do not consider that a remark made solely in reference to the late Mr. Parnell can be said to be an insult to any present member of this House.

FIERCE CHALLENGE UNHEARD.

Howls of protest were raised and renewed upon this deliverance. Mr. Dillon rose and hurled across the floor a fierce challenge, which was lost in the din. Through the storm there at length broke the voice of Mr. John Redmond :

"We," shoutsd the Leader of the Nationalist party, "we consider it an insult. We won't submit to it." A fresh volley of defiant cheers followed this announcement.

"What I am saying," the chairman went on, "is a mere matter of fact. If it had been about a living man"—the rest of the sentence was drowned in farther tumult.

Mr. J. Redmond (excited): We won't submit. (Loud Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Emmott : I have already expressed my opinion that it is not a proper thing to say, and I certainly wish the right hon. gentleman had had the grace to withdraw it. But I cannot say the expression is out of order, and I must carry out the rules of order to the best of my ability.

Derisive cheers were raised from the Nationalist benches, and one of the Irish members, addressing Mr. Campbell, yelled, "Be a man, and withdraw!"

At this point the Home Secretary rose, and comparative silence was restored.

"May I suggest" said Mr. Churchill, "that, in view of the growing excitement and heat of the House—(cheers)—you should accept the motion which was moved by Mr. John Redmond ? I therefore move that the question be now put." (Cheers.)

The Chairman then in accordance with the suggestion of the Home Secretary, moved the closure.

A tumultuous scene followed the acceptance of the closure by the Chair. The Irish members cheered lustily, and upon one of their number raising the cry of "Three cheers for Parnell," they gave these in a high state of excitement, waving their arms wildly in the air. And another cry of "Down with the Peeler's son," a somewhat personal reference to the cause of offence, provoked further cheers.

By the time the figures of the closure were announced the excitement had subsided somewhat, and these were intimated as follows :

For the closure	232
Against	111
Majority for	121

The Chairman put Mr. T. P. O'Connor's reduction to the vote. There voted.

For the reduction	94
Against	164
Government majority	70

The vote on account was then agreed to and reported to the House.

THE Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung of Nepal recently presented the Bodleian Library with a collection of Sanskrit MSS.—7,000 in number—and its value may be inferred from the fact that the University has assigned £1,000 for their binding.

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HIMALAYAN HILL STATES.

"THE Arts and Crafts of Tibet and the Eastern Himalayas" was the subject of a paper read by Mr. Buckland, in the absence through illness of the writer, Mr. J. Claude White, C.I.E., at the Royal Society of Arts the week the mail left. A number of fine photographs of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet, with presentments of the inhabitants, houses, monuments and works of art to be found in these interesting countries, taken by Mr. White, amply illustrated what would have been otherwise a short paper. The attitude of the three first-named States is of special importance now in view of the flight from Lhasa and Tibet of the great Dalai Lama. This culmination of the distrust of that sacred personage in China and Chinese diplomacy, will throw him more and more on the friendship of other Buddhist peoples, and especially of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. Hence a study of the conditions in these mountain fastnesses where a mixed population of an independent, solitude-loving nature have their homes, is of special value at the present time. The friendly description by Mr. White of the new Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk, formerly its Tongsa Penlop, was amplified by Sir Francis Younghusband in the discussion subsequent to the lecture. The Maharaja, with whom the recent British Treaty was concluded, is a man quite ready to adopt suggestions for the better government of his people. The treaty provides against interference by China in the affairs of the State, and gives the Maharaja an increased revenue to help in carrying out the improvements he wishes to see installed in his kingdom. These should do much to negative the danger arising from the closer proximity of China to the border States—now that the flight of the Dalai Lama has left Tibet at the mercy of the Dragon Empire. Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk is the first of the Bhutan rulers to enjoy undivided power, for until 1907 there was a spiritual as well as a temporal head to the government. When communication with other countries showed the Bhutanese the inconvenience of this dual arrangement, they decided that the Tongsa Penlop should remain and be assisted by a Council of six headmen, while the Deb Raja or spiritual authority might with advantage resign and retire to a monastery, there to enjoy a life of contemplation, which he promptly did.

An examination of Bhutan's laws showed that many of them are still excellently suited to modern exigencies, but others refer to obsolete conditions and require a recording that they will no doubt receive. While the numerous monasteries and crowds of lamas did none of the work of the country, they received much more than their due share of its produce and wealth. It is pretty certain that, under a temporal sovereignty, their numbers will be reduced and their unearned increments curtailed. The new ruler was invested not long ago with the Star of India and he is on most cordial terms with Mr. White, as was evidenced by his appearing at a durbar wearing a hat, not exactly of parade order, belonging to that official, a significant action, said Sir Francis Younghusband, for a Bhutanese attaches immense importance to his head-covering as indicating his position. The people of Nepal and Bhutan, though inhabiting the wildest hill tracts, are artistic to a high degree in every direction of art and manufacture. Their buildings show much of the Chinese spirit, have pagoda-like roofs, and are loaded with much beautiful wood-carving. The shrines are exquisite in design and in the execution of their carved reliefs. The masonry work of Bhutan is excellent and the sites of forts and dwellings equally well chosen. The silver, brass and copper beaten work of Nepal is very beautiful, as are also its brass castings of lamps, lions, vessels and all sorts of small articles, while the kikris, which every man wears in his girdle, and the sacrificial knives are specimens of admirable iron-work. The Sikkimese do good carving and silver work. They weave cotton cloths in stripes of colour which form the ground work of the national dress. Carpet weaving started by Mr. White has been taken up by the clever Maharani, who has erected the weaving sheds under her own watchful eye, and employs village girls at the work. Like a sensible enterprising manufacturer, her Highness will be glad to receive orders for her carpets. Artistic applique work and embroidery on silk are features of Bhutan handicrafts. Mr. White attributes the excellence of the work attained in all these countries quite as much to the fact that the old feudal system is still in force as to the natural temperament of the people, for the artist, not needing to work for gain, puts his whole thought into his task and thus reaches a high degree of art. The influence of China is clearly visible, designs being often purely Chinese, with the well-known dragon appearing everywhere.

The people of these hill States are chiefly Paharias, Bhutias or Lepchas, and Bhutanese. Of these the first race is the most numerous, and Paharias are increasing rapidly, over-running Sikkim, moving into Bhutan and threatening to swamp the indigenous population in both States. They do not combine well with the people among whom they settle, for they retain their own manners, customs and religion. They are consequently difficult to govern, especially as they cling to the hill districts which the Bhutanese do not willingly enter during the long rainy season, when the Paharias rule themselves as they please. They are mostly Hindoos, by birth, adoption or conversion, with a sprinkling of Nepalese-Buddhist tribes among them, and they speak Parbatia, a dialect of Hindoo. The Bhuteas and Lepchas are Buddhists and the latter are described by Mr. White as a very charming and interesting people who vary their Buddhism by a worship of the spirits of the mountains and forests. They are fond of solitude, are students of natural history having their own names for the singularly large number of animals, birds, insects and plants that make their country a paradise for the entomologist. The Lepchas were specially good at butterfly-catching for Mr. White. Their nets captured many of the beautiful specimens now forming a collection in the Natural History Museum. The Bhutanese, though descended from the same stock as the Bhuteas, are a more vigorous race and more independent in character. They, too, are Buddhists and speak a Tibetan dialect. Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk, the Maharaja, is a true Bhutanese. When the traveller reaches the far east of Bhutan, he finds the people differ considerably from those in the west, and they have as many languages as there are inhabited valleys, each only understood in its own district. Mr. White's paper necessarily touched on but a few of the facts that can be told of the three hill States and on little about Tibet. He has already published a book on "Sikkim and Bhutan," and we should not be surprised if this paper is only part of a coming publication on the whole question of the border States between Tibet and India.

WASTE OF TIMBER. ADVOCATES of the necessity for maintaining forest areas in the world will find support for their reasonable views in "The Colonial Office Journal," which discusses the supply of timber in the whole British Empire and the poor chances of its being eked out for even two generations. As a warning of what may follow the reckless cutting down of trees and not planting others to replace them, it quotes China, where lack of timber has brought about disasters from floods or from waterfamines, the evils resulting from these two extremes sacrificing millions of lives. The forests of Northern China have been destroyed with all the cold, calm indifference of the Chinaman and he has gone on his irresponsible way without a thought of planting others. Canada is at present praised on all hands as possessing most of the things dear to agriculturists, and in the matter of forests, that vigorous Dominion is here credited with owning timber enough to balance all that is standing in the whole of the United States and in Europe as well. Its wooded tracts are estimated to cover over 1,657 million acres, a truly magnificent area. But even here the destructive axe of the exploiter is said to have nearly exhausted the best sort of white pine, reduced the stock of red pine to small dimensions, and made such inroads on cedar and hemlock that they are fast disappearing, while valuable hardwood is becoming visibly less. Cedars are slow growers, and as they are cut down without remorse for present needs in Canada and are not replaced by new plantations, the demand for cedar-wood in the future is not likely to be met. Those who hope to economise the coal reserve of the Empire will get scant comfort from "The Colonial Office Journal" which decrees that the disappearance of the Empire's coal must be accepted as inevitable, since we are powerless to replace the coal that we burn. Nature in her geological laboratory can alone do that. But the writer urges that one duty the Empire owes to posterity can be performed by cherishing her forests, by the formation of an Imperial College of Forestry conceived on broad lines, not only in the interests of generations still unborn, but as affording work for the young engineers and others of the present time who may be content to accept the conditions of such a calling. There is plenty of room for the practice of forestry, both at home and abroad, for of Great Britain only 4 per cent. of the area is under wood, contrasting with 51 per cent. in Sweden, 25 in Germany and 17 in France. Ireland is in still poorer plight, for her total area only 1·5 per cent. is under timber, although both her soil and her climate are specially favourable to treegrowth. India, Australia, Africa and Siberia have still vast stores of timber, but even they can be extravagantly denuded, as was shown by Mr. Eardly Wilmot not so long ago. The wild destruction of forests on the Simla hills, the work of heedless generations, now makes the price of woodfuel there one pound per ton to the 40,000 persons dependent on it for firing. Until Government, or some superior power can insist on the planting of areas to succeed the woods where the axe is allowed free play, until, in fact, forestry is rigorously systematised, the destruction of trees will proceed unchecked and warnings from the most earnest writers in academic publications will have no effect.

SCHOOL MEALS IN ENGLAND. AN interesting paper, which was issued during mail week, affords the first opportunity of judging the effect of the public provision of meals for school-children in England and Wales. The Provision of Meals Act evoked a great storm of protest at the time of its enforcement, the over-burdened municipalities crying loudly and with justice that it was not their business to relieve the working man of his responsibilities. The real question is, of course, whether the neglect of the parent absolves the State from its duty to the child and to itself—a thorny point which may be regarded from many points of view. Without however discussing here the merits or demerits of the Act, we note that no doubt is left that the provision of regular meals has been for the physical and mental good of the children. In spite of some difference of opinion on the question, it is shown that the large majority of the authorities and teachers reporting agree that the children have displayed more ability to take full advantage of the education offered. Thus may the State receive something in the end for the expenditure of the ratepayers' ill-spared shekels. The number of children who took advantage of these meals was large, 4 1-2 millions in London and over 9 1-2 millions in the provinces; that is, in the year 1908-9. The weekly average number of children fed in London was 39,632 and the average cost of the meals about 2d. Outside London, the largest numbers are recorded at Birmingham 9,262, Manchester 8,785, Bradford 5,963 and Newcastle 5,884. The views of those who argue that this work could and should be undertaken by charitable organisations, received substantial support from Sunderland where over a million children were provided with meals without any expenditure from the rates. There is no doubt, whatever, that the Act has been of considerable benefit to the children, but there is a lot of information we should like to have seen, which the Board of Education has withheld. There is nothing said about the cost to the ratepayer, and nothing of the effect of this measure on the conduct of the poor parent. We are not told whether experience shows that the Act increases thriftlessness, whether the all-suffering ratepayer is being robbed of his money under false pretences, whether his money is well-spent, or recklessly squandered. All these points are of importance, and it is strange that the Board having had over twelve months to prepare its report should have nothing to say about them.

THE MANDVI ELECTION DEBATE. FORTUNATELY it is seldom that the Bombay Corporation finds itself so averse to adjournment as it was on Thursday, when it sat until half past seven in the evening in a vain attempt to dispose of the Mandvi Ward election question. The point was whether the Corporation should elect two representatives of the ward to replace those who were recently unseated on account of malpractices by their agents, or whether there should be another election by the ratepayers. It was a simple question, one on which most members had probably made up their minds before the meeting opened, and while therefore we deplore the quantity of the debate, we cannot congratulate the councillors upon its quality. It was very difficult to find any reasonableness in the arguments of those gentlemen who had briefed themselves on the side of the ratepayers. In the first place they argued that the ratepayers had done nothing which should cause them to be deprived of the franchise—although the Judge of the Small Cause Court found that personation with the knowledge of the agents had occurred on a wide scale. Failing this, they set up the defence, that had malpractices occurred they had been done in ignorance by the voters, who were not responsible for the wrongdoing of the agents. We really sympathise with the voters that their own advocates should hold such a small opinion of their intelligence. It is paying a very small compliment to the brain of the average Indian to say that where "wholesale impersonation" has taken place it has been done entirely in ignorance as far as the great majority of the voters are concerned. In any case the argument fails. If wholesale personation has been knowingly committed a sharp lesson is needed. If wholesale personation has been committed without knowledge, the voters evidently need something forcible to rouse them from such a depth of ignorance.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue to the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers of two Colt automatic machine guns and ammunition therefor.

DURING the month of April the remittances by Council bills of the Government of India to the Home Treasury amounted to £3,843,468. Of this sum £875,000 was set to the account of the currency reserve.

MR. DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, Deputy Inspector General of Police, U.P., goes home immediately on six months' leave under medical certificate. Mr. Ross, who is expected back shortly from leave, will take charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch in Mr. Straight's absence.

WE regret to learn that the Rev. H. C. Squires, who for many years worked in this city, both as principal of the Robert Money School and Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Western India, died on Friday, April 15th, in England. After leaving India in August 1889 he became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Richmond, but resigned his living some months ago on account of ill health. Many in Bombay and Western India will remember him and mourn his loss.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE spirits of the Ministerialists which were very low before Mr. Asquith went bald-headed for guarantees are for the moment exceptionally high, and this is attributable to the unexpectedly favourable statement as to the nation's finances that Mr. Lloyd-George was able to make on Tuesday. While he was enormously wrong in his estimate of what the increased Spirit Duty Providence has been kind to him by more than making up for this deficiency by increases under heads such, for example, as the Death Duties, and he comes out of the ordeal if he gets in all the money he expects with flying colours. His friends say that he has knocked the City magnates, Lord Rothschild and the rest, into a cocked hat and that he has vindicated the Free Trade system as a tower of strength in all troubles. His opponents say that Free Trade has nothing to do with the matter and that the successful result he was shown is to be "ascribed to fortunate accident rather than to provision." On one point all agreed, namely, that decadent as we may be according to foolish croakers we have emerged from a severe crisis in a manner that ought to make us all proud of our country. Mr. George towards the close of his speech said:—"I don't think a financial estimate has ever been put to so severe a test as the present one. Let the Committee realise what has happened. I don't want to be controversial. I am merely relating the facts. For four months the finances of this country were thrown into confusion. I don't say who was to blame. I am simply testing the estimates. We have had a period of very severe trade depression. Still we paid over £2,000,000 towards reducing the debt of the country out of the revenue of the year, and in spite of that we have got a balance of £2,900,000 which can be applied to that or any other purpose the House chooses to direct. I don't believe there is any other country that could have done it—(Ministerial cheers)—and I am certain that, looking at what has been done in other countries, there is no other fiscal system which could have emerged so triumphantly out of so severe a strain as was put upon it." Mr. Austen Chamberlain in his survey of the position remarked:—"The right hon. gentleman, in the concluding observations of the interesting statement he has made, congratulated himself on the accuracy of the estimates which he had made, and on the success with which we have withstood the very severe strain on our financial arrangements. He observed that he did not think there was any other country in the world where so much disturbance could have been gone through at so little loss or little real inconvenience to the revenue. I think that is certainly a most remarkable position. It is not only a consideration for the revenue which has produced this result, but it is due partly to a natural and legitimate desire on the part of traders themselves to protect the course of trade and prevent those damaging fluctuations and reckless speculations which would not inure to the benefit of the regular trader and might disorganize the whole market. That legitimate wish expressed by them to preserve continuity and to have some measure of security, even in the midst of all this turmoil, was of course fortified as far as possible by the assurance of the Government on their side, and on our side by the assurance which the leader of the Opposition and I myself thought it right under the circumstances to give, that if the recent election had resulted otherwise than as it did and the two parties had changed places, the Unionist Party would have confirmed the the collection of these duties as far as the past is concerned. I do not know of any other country where you would have found that measure of co-operation between not merely the Opposition and the Government but between the Government, the Opposition, and the trading interests involved where a real public interest was at stake. I do not pretend we did it in the interest of the Government. I think it is a very remarkable thing that as a result of this combination, as far as Customs and Excise are concerned, there has been the least possible measure of disturbance to trade, and an infinitesimal loss to the Treasury." He generously added:—"On the whole the results will apparently be very remarkable. It reflects great credit on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and still greater credit, as I know he would be the first to say, upon his advisers." Another thing that makes the Liberals so cock-a-hoop just now is Mr. Balfour's letter to Mr. Courthope which unmistakeably does not give unqualified pleasure to all his supporters and may lead to a serious defection of Conservative voters in the rural districts.

THE VICEROYALTY.

There is privately a good deal of more or less intelligent anticipation as to the next Viceroy and the names of at least twenty persons are being mentioned. One of these is Sir Charles Hardinge, the permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is perhaps not such a great outsider as most of the people named, and who is at all events *persona grata* at Court. If Sir Charles Hardinge should be selected he would of course have to be made a peer, for this is a point upon which his Majesty has, I understand, very decided opinions. Perhaps when the House of Lords has been transmogrified either by the drastic plan advocated by more advanced politicians or according to the milder methods favoured by the thane of Dalmeny, the possession of a peerage may not be a *sine qua non* for these more exalted appointments overseas. I am reminded in this connection of a pregnant remark once made to me by the late Sir Richard Temple. When Lord Dufferin's reign as Viceroy was approaching its termination, one of the London journals—I think it was the *Standard*—referred to Sir Richard, then a member of Parliament, as the coming man. I happened the same day to meet him in the lobby of the House of Commons, and in course of conversation I alluded as discreetly as I could to the report. "I know what you mean," he said; "there is no truth whatever in that newspaper rumour. My appointment as Lord Dufferin's successor is out of the question. And I will tell you why it is out of the question. This, remember, is an aristocratic country and they will send out a peer of the realm." He added, however, rather characteristically that if there were likely to be any grave trouble such as occurred in 1857 they might ask him to become Viceroy. A great deal of water has passed under Westminster Bridge since 1888, but in certain not unimportant respects the United Kingdom is as much as ever an "aristocratic country" notwithstanding all we hear about the supremacy of Demos in these days. Demos is sometimes taken in without knowing it and certain people think that it is good for the public welfare that this should be the case. But that is by the way. To return to the Viceroyalty, I doubt if we shall long have to "wait and see" when the present uncertain situation in the political world disappears. If, which I am inclined to consider rather improbable, the Government have already made their choice they can hardly be expected to announce it until they know whether there is to be a general election in the immediate future, and if so, what is their fate, unless however they in the meantime ask for and obtain the consent of the Opposition leaders. *Apropos* there are those who say that the King Emperor's direct representative in India, and perhaps also in the Colonies, should be chosen irrespective of party Government, but surely this is a counsel of perfection so long as the present constitution endures.

TIBET AND THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS.

To the great disappointment of the large audience which assembled in the lecture hall of the Royal Society of Arts, yesterday, Mr. J. Claude White, C. I. E., was not able to read the paper he had prepared "Tibet and the Eastern Himalayas." He is seriously, though not dangerously ill, and at one time it was feared that the meeting would not take place. However, Mr. White from his abundant knowledge managed to prepare a short paper in time, and this was supplemented by a remarkably fine series of photographs which were admirably explained by Mr. G.E.Buckland, C.I.E., Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, who presided, was from his experience as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at a time when the affairs of the interesting States in connection with which Mr. White has done such good work in a position to tell us exactly how much that gentleman accomplished, while Sir Francis Younghusband's reminiscences were most interesting. Referring to his first meeting with our good friend the Tongsa Penlop, now Maharaja of Bhutan, on the occasion of the Lhasa Expedition, Sir Francis said he realised that Mr. White must have established very friendly relations with him, because he was wearing Mr. White's hat. That might, said Sir Francis, who by the way is not returning to India, appear a small matter, but he recognised its political significance because a hat amongst these people—Mrs. Eardley ought to go and live in Bhutan—is looked upon as a sign of authority and nationality. Moreover, the Tongsa Penlop's own headgear was something out of the common and Sir Francis knew that it had been exchanged for Mr. White's wideawake. On the same occasion the Tongsa Penlop gave the great English political officer some shrewd counsel. If, said he, Sir Francis would take the advice of an older man, he would avoid all fighting in the future and keep a good day's march behind. The speaker brought with him to the meeting a handsome gold medal which he received this week from the Maharaja, together with an extremely friendly letter. On one side of the medal is engraved a representation of the Maharaja's palace and on the other his own head. It is evidently copied from the Tibet medal which on one side contains the head of the King-Emperor and on the other the Potala palace at Lhasa. Politics are taboo at the Royal Society of Arts, and I think the only reference to recent events was a passing allusion or two in the paper to the flight of the Dalai Lama as the result of which China approaches more closely to our frontier and, as Mr. White puts it, acquires greater facilities for intrigue on the three border States. "However," he added, "it is satisfactory to learn that the policy which I have persistently advocated in regard to Bhutan has now been adopted by the Government of India and that a new treaty with Bhutan has been signed by which Chinese interference is to a great extent, excluded, and which also gives to the new Maharajah, Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk, an increased revenue with which to carry out the many improvements he has so much at heart."

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

Under the heading "Election Intelligence" it is announced in Wednesday's *Times* that Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., is to be the Unionist candidate for the Brigg division of Lincolnshire. He has a fair chance of success, for Brigg is one of those constituencies where neither party can be sure of winning. In 1892, the late Mr. S. D. Waddy, the well-known Liberal lawyer, was returned by a majority of 427. Two years later, on his acceptance of a Recordership, the Conservatives captured the seat, although their majority was not a large one—(77). In 1895, Brigg reverted to the Liberals and they kept it with increased majorities at the elections of 1900 and 1906. In 1907, a vacancy occurred in circumstances peculiarly unfavourable to the Liberals, and the Conservatives were once more successful, Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bart., polling 116 more votes than his Liberal opponent, Captain the Hon. F. Guest. At the late general election the position was reversed and Sir Berkeley Sheffield was defeated by 237 votes. The sitting member is Sir Alfred Gelder, an ex-Mayor of Hull and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

INDIA AND TEMPERANCE.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association took place on Tuesday at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, and was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind ever held. It was thought by some when Mr. W. S. Caine was taken from the work of the Association would diminish, it seems to be as vigorous as it when he directed its affairs. Sir H. Roberts, M. P., presided, and the speakers included Sir Thomas White, M. P., Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. H. [illegible] M. P., Surgeon-General Evatt, Pundit Prabhu Dutt Shastri of [illegible] principal resolution was as follows, having regard to the responsibility British Government for the moral well-being of the people of India, expresses its deep concern at the increase of the revenue derived from of intoxicating liquors and drugs country; it cordially welcomes the of the Government as to their promote sobriety, but is of opinion only be realised by the adoption of reforms in the existing system especially in the direction of giving inhabitants a more effective voice in the number and position of shops within their respective areas." In another resolution the meeting while recognizing the steps already taken by the Department of Public Instruction in some of the provinces of India with reference to the inclusion of lessons on hygiene and temperance in the school reading books, expressed the opinion that a syllabus of teaching on these subjects should be issued by the Education authorities; that definite and systematic instruction should be given in the school; and that steps should be taken to qualify teachers to give such instruction.

(Concluded on page 8.)

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Empire League held on April 20, with Lord Avebury in the chair, a resolution was adopted accepting the invitation contained in a resolution passed unanimously by the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce that the League should carry out the scheme for the establishment of a British Empire trade mark, and that the Secretary be authorised to take immediate steps to register such a trade mark.

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

CONDITION CAUSES GRAVE ANXIETY.

Serious Attack of Bronchitis.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

King Edward is suffering from a severe bronchial attack and is confined to his room.

A bulletin issued this evening says "The King is suffering from bronchitis. His condition causes some anxiety." The bulletin is signed by Sir Richard Powell, Sir Francis Laking and Sir James Reid. The next bulletin will be issued in the morning.

The Queen, who has returned from her Mediterranean cruise, and the Prince of Wales visited His Majesty to-day. He has never entirely shaken off the cold contracted at Biarritz. He has kept to his room for two days, but is not absolutely laid up, having given audiences and attended to business until the evening, and he is still about.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The King's illness is overshadowing everything. The first intimation was the announcement that His Majesty was unable to meet the Queen at the Station, but this was not regarded with apprehension. The bulletin last night was published in special editions of the papers, which were anxiously bought up in the streets. The bulletin was also announced in the theatres, at some of which the audiences at the conclusion of the performance sang the National Anthem. All the papers this morning publish leading articles praying for the speedy recovery of His Majesty.

Sir James Reid and Sir F. Laking sleep at Buckingham Palace.

It was announced at a late hour in the night that the King was in good spirits and was resting comfortably.

LATER.

This morning's bulletin states that His Majesty's condition gives cause for grave anxiety.

The morning bulletin states that the King passed a comparatively quiet night, but his symptoms are not improved, and his condition gives rise to grave anxiety. The bulletin is signed by Sir F. Laking, Sir James Reid, Sir Douglas Powell, Sir E. Thompson and Dr. Dawson.

Unofficial reports state that the King passed a fairly good night, and is slightly better. His Majesty told a friend yesterday that he caught cold at the theatre and the bronchial trouble contracted at Biarritz returned.

Messages of enquiry and sympathy are pouring into Buckingham Palace from everywhere. The Queen was the earliest enquirer this morning.

Consols are at 81 3-8. All papers emphasise the misfortune of the King's illness at a moment of political crisis.

The bulletin was timed 10-30 this morning. The Prince of Wales anxiously awaited its issue, also the Archbishop of Canterbury, who saw the Prince of Wales immediately after the doctors' report. A detailed examination showed that the bronchial tubes were no better and were somewhat more seriously affected, hence the words "grave anxiety."

Callers are incessant and a great crowd has assembled before the gates of the palace. Another bulletin will be issued at six this evening.

Consols are at 81.

LATEST

This evening's bulletin states that the King is worse and that his condition is critical.

INDIAN EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

Unanimous Report.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Indian Emigration Committee has [illegible]esented an unanimous report. It is not in [illegible]our of the importation of Indians for [illegible] terms or specific purpose, unless the [illegible]re enabled to settle after a period of [illegible]. It declares that the West African [illegible] are wholly unsuitable for Indian [illegible]on.

[illegible]VOLSKY AT BERLIN.

LONDON, MAY 5.

[illegible]y, returning from Biarritz, broke [illegible]t Berlin, and visited Herr von [illegible]

[illegible]OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

[illegible] is announced of the Baptist [illegible]Rev. Alexander McLaren.

[illegible]ATASTROPHE AT CARTAGO.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A catastrophe occurred at Cartago at 6-50, on Wednesday evening. While the panic-stricken populace were rushing out into the streets, the buildings crumbled and few people reached places of safety.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The latest betting on the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes is :—

9	to	2	against Mustapha.
6	to	1	against Sir Martin.
100	to	15	against The Story.
8	to	1	against Ebor.
10	to	11	against Primor.
100	to	8	against Canonite and Electra.
100	to	7	against Sir Bold.

EARTHQUAKE IN COSTA RICA.

Five Hundred People Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

Cartago in Costa Rica was practically destroyed by an earthquake on Wednesday last. Five hundred are known to be dead. Mr. Carnegie's Peace Palace was domolished.

[Cartago is the capital town of a province of the same name in Costa Rica, Central America, 12 miles south-east of San Jose. It lies dangerously near the base of the active Volcano of Irazu or Cartago (12,000ft.). It produces coffee, tropical fruits, bananas, etc. It had formerly a population of about 37,000, but was utterly ruined by an earthquake in connection with an eruption of the neighbouring Volcano in 1841, so that its population has decreased to about five to six thousand.]

THE BOXING FATALITY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A verdict of accidental death has been returned at the inquest on the pugilist, McCarthy, who was killed in the fight with Moran.

CREEDS AND CLASSES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Questions in Punjab Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

The Punjab Legislative Council met to-day, in the Council Chamber, Sir Louis Dane presiding. Eighteen interpellations were put by non-official members and duly replied to.

A lively discussion took place on the interpellation of the Hon'ble Mohamad Shaffi asking Government to explain the number of appointments in the Education Department held by Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, respectively.

The Hon Shadi Lal thereupon put a supplementary question, asking Government to state whether appointments in the public service go by merit and fitness, or by considerations of class and creed.

Mr. Mohamad Shaffi objected to this as out of order.

Sir Louis Dane replied to the question of Shadi Lal, and said that in the public service fitness is the primary consideration, but subject to this an attempt is made by Government as far as possible to fill the appointments in proportion to the number of the population of the different communities inhabiting the province.

As to the paucity of Mahomedan members on the Municipal Committee of Rawalpindi, the Hon'ble Mr. Tollinton said that the matter rested with the Mahomedans themselves, who should raise their status and prove their fitness for Municipal Government.

A Bill to amend the law of arbitration in the Punjab, and to extend it to certain parts of the Province, was introduced and, after a thorough discussion, it was decided to refer it back to a Select Committee. The Council adjourned "sine die."

ANGLO-INDIAN ORPHANAGES.

Refusal of Special Grants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

A Madras Government order is published on a representation made by the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India regarding the number of children of the community attending schools, it being alleged that notwithstanding special facilities afforded by the New Code Regulations for European Schools, the number has shown no tendency to increase. The Association urged Government to help orphanages to take in more children by assigning larger grants, and also to make special grants to provide clothing and one meal a day for all destitute children. As the result of careful consideration Government are of opinion that the Association is mistaken in its promises, and points out that the community is being treated with extreme liberality. An increase of Rs. 53,000 has been allotted this year for boarding grants and already the assignment to European Schools is out of all proportion to the number of European and Eurasian pupils. In 1908-09 the percentage of grants from public funds was 31 against 21 per cent. from fees, and 48 per cent. from private sources. Government are not convinced that the payment of additional grants would result in an increase in the number of children attending the schools, and they cannot undertake to supply children of the poorer classes in day schools with free meals and clothing.

RECENT DEFAMATION CASE.

Mr. Meyer to be Charged with Perjury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application was made for sanction on behalf of Mr. Warner for a process on a charge of perjury against Mr. Meyer, who was the complainant in the defamation case of Meyer vs. Warner.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a notice on Mr. Meyer to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury.

NATRA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Yesterday, before the District Magistrate of Howrah, an application was made for bail on behalf of Bhupendra Nath Bannerjee, of Joynagore, who was arrested in connection with the Natra Dacoity case, and has since been lodged in the Alipore Central Jail on the charge of being a member of a gang of habitual dacoits.

The Magistrate held that no "prima facie" case had been made out against the accused, and accordingly ordered his release on a personal recognizance of Rs. 1,000 with two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 23rd April 1910 show a gain of Rs. 33,64,771 and Rs. 45,03,411 as compared with corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09, respectively.

MR. K. T. C. TRESSLER, Assistant Director of Industries, Madras, acts as Director of Industries until the return of Mr. Chatterton.

DEPORTATIONS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Protest from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

Under the auspices of the Indian South African League, a public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held at the Victoria Public Hall, last evening, to protest against the action of the Transvaal Government in arbitrarily and without trial transporting as many as 60 Indians, many being born, domiciled or otherwise lawfully resident in South Africa, and to make necessary representations to the authorities in connection with the same.

The meeting was very largely attended, and Dr. Y. Zyunlabdeen Sahib presided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Iyer moved the following resolution :—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Madras enters its respectful but emphatic protest against the arbitrary action of Transvaal authorities in deporting to India without trial sixty Indian subjects of the Crown, of whom most are from this presidency, many being domiciled or having other residential rights in South Africa. This meeting further desires to draw urgent attention to the enormous hardship and suffering of the Transvaal Indian community, who are engaged in constitutional agitation for the removal of legislation from the Transvaal statute book insulting to the people of this country. The meeting earnestly requests the Government of India to take every possible step to acquaint the Imperial Government with the intensity of feeling in this country on the subject of the continued ill-treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, and to urge upon them the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to terminate the present condition of affairs, and to bring relief to the loyal and law-abiding Transvaal Indians. This meeting authorises the Chairman to communicate the text of this resolution to the Government of Madras, the Government of India, the Secretary of State in Council and the Transvaal British Indian Association."

Several people spoke and the resolution was unanimously carried.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

Difficulties of Christian Converts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Writing to the Government of Bengal on the question of the Amendment of the Indian Divorce Act, prayed for by the South Indian Missionary Association, the British Indian Association says the Committee are of opinion that the grievance complained of is a real grievance which it is desirable to remedy, but that it is extremely difficult to suggest what that remedy should be. An Amendment of the Indian Divorce Act on lines suggested by the Missionary Association would be of no avail, inasmuch as the first or Hindu marriage of the parties being indissoluble, the Christian husband would not only be guilty of bigamy if he married again after the conversion, but his children also would be illegitimate, and disputes and litigation would follow his death regarding the right of succession to his estate. The Committee are unable to suggest any legislative measure which could give validity to a second marriage so long as the first wife remained a Hindu. All that the Legislature could do in this connection is to provide for the exemption of the husband from criminal liability on account of his second marriage. This, the Committee believe, could be done by modifying the exception appended to section 464 of the I. P. Code, so as to exempt from liability on account of a second marriage a Christian convert whose wife has become unchaste after her husband's conversion and has lived with another person for more than a year.

COOK CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

A case is reported in which it is alleged an attempt has been made to poison two Europeans, Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, of Royd Street. Mrs. Macrae had declined to allow her cook to make bazar purchases on the night of the 3rd instant. Dinner was served as usual, and after having partaken of soup Mr. and Mrs. Macrae felt a burning sensation in the throat and shortly afterwards felt very ill. Suspecting something wrong, Mr Macrae took charge of some of the soup, which he placed in a bottle and handed to the police. There appeared to be something wrong with the soup and the bottle and its contents were made over to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. The cook in the meantime has been detained.

CHRISTIAN CONGRESS AT TRIVANDRUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, MAY 6.

This week the Christian subjects of the rulers of Cochin and Travancore have held a Congress, attended by a large number. Mr. E. J. John, High Court Vakil, presided. The present material condition of the Christians of these two States, the necessity for a law of succession and inheritance among them, and the establishment of co-operative credit societies in Travancore were among the subjects discussed. Telegrams conveying the loyalty of the Christian population were despatched to the Raja of Cochin and the Maharajah of Travancore.

Mr. John, in his presidential address, dwelt on the necessity of co-operation among Christians of all denominations.

TAXI-CABS FOR CALCUTTA.

First Shipment Arrives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The first shipment of motor taxi-cabs for Calcutta has just arrived, and the cabs will be placed in the roads soon. Ten stands have been selected.

IN regard to the proposal of the Ceylon Government to establish a Government monopoly in the sale of opium, the *Pioneer* remarks :—No opium, of course, is grown in the island and the Ceylon Government, we understand, have suggested that the Government of India should furnish such supplies as may be required. It may be doubted whether the scheme is all together feasible, at least so far as the part to be played by the Government of India is concerned, but the proposal is not without its interest as showing the fields open to Indian opium apart from the China trade. China, of course, is not the only customer for Indian opium which finds its way among other places to the Straits, Java and Formosa.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF TWO NATIVES.

Private Tubley under Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

Private Tubley, 13th Hussars, has been brought back to Bangalore in police custody on a charge of shooting two natives at Hindupur, while on his journey from Secunderabad to Wellington. It is alleged that the accused, who was a convalescent, was returning from Bangalore to his station. When the train arrived at Hindupur, at 2 o'clock in the morning, he suddenly shot at two men. Both are believed to be Railway servants, who were on the platform at the time. One man died immediately and the other a few hours later. Private Tubley was arrested and brought into Bangalore. The accused alleges he acted in self-defence. The accused has made a statement here, to-day, to the Station Staff Officer. He says that he was in the waiting-room, when he was attacked by Mahomedans, and fired several shots in the air in self-defence, two of which struck and killed a pointsman and a Mahomedan passenger in a third-class carriage on the siding. The other side of the story is not known yet. The accused has been remanded pending orders of the District Magistrate of Anantapur.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The Madras Revenue reports for the agricultural year ending the 30th June 1909 just issued contain much valuable information regarding the material and economic condition of the Presidency during the period under report. Reports of the Collectors of Districts, extracts from which are incorporated in the publication, are of special interest as throwing light on the relations of the people to Government and of different classes of people to one another.

The Board of Revenue described the attitude of the people towards Government as having been on the whole thoroughly loyal and intercommunal relations to have been generally harmonious.

SALE OF RUBBER ESTATES IN MYSORE TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

To-day, the Official Assignee moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sakaran Nair for permission to sell three rubber estates, named Mahalgode, Benkipur and Magavalli, in Mysore territory. He pointed out that the estates had been advertised for sale on the 21st instant and that if they were to be sold subject to confirmation of the High Court, there would not be many bidders; it was therefore prayed that the condition requiring confirmation of the High Court might be dispensed with in the present instance and the estates sold outright, as this was the proper season for their sale.

The Hon. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, on behalf of the creditors committee, having no objection, his Lordship passed orders as prayed for.

RETIREMENT OF COL. DAWSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

Lieut.-Colonel F. N. Dawson, of the Indian Army, Commandant, Nair Brigade, Travancore, goes on leave immediately preparatory to retirement from the service. He went to Travandrum in 1889 as Assistant Resident and held that post for six years. He was promoted in 1895 to be Commandant of the Nair Brigade in succession to Colonel Brereton, who reverted to his regiment. Colonel and Mrs. Dawson leave for England about the end of this month.

MADRAS MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The Government of Madras have passed final orders in the matter of a supplementary pass list in connection with the recent Matriculation examination. Government regret that the Senate has found it necessary to submit for sanction a very exceptional regulation which they cannot but regard as inimical to true interests of education in this Presidency and they desire it to be understood that their approval in the present case, which has been given with much reluctance, should not be held to form any precedent for the future.

SEVENTH CONVENTION OF SADHUSANGAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADURA, MAY 6.

The 7th Convention of the Sadhusangam meets at Madura on May 22nd and will last till the 26th. There will be given ethical, spiritual and religious lectures by Sadhus; and the learned are earnestly requested on the occasion. Sadhu lecturers will be given trainage to and from their respective stations. Intending lecturers are requested to send intimation of the subjects of their lectures as well as the dates of their expected arrival to Mr. Kammanandasam, Sadhusangam, Madura, and Mr. Karunandasami, Madura.

BARHA DACOITY CASE.

One More Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 6.

In the Barha Dacoity case Motilal Sen's application for bail is refused. Nrapindra Chakravarty, son of Babu Sasi Chakravarty, pleader, Dacca, has been arrested to-day.

FEEDER RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The Secretary of State has considered favourably a recent proposal for improving the Branch Line terms and a despatch is shortly expected on the subject conveying his formal sanction, which will, it is understood, tend to develop the Feeder Railways.

SIR RALPH and Lady Benson and party leave to-morrow for Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

RAO BAHADUR SOONDERDAS NARANDAS, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjiaha and Soonderdas, is a candidate from Bhulesh war Ward for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation created by the death of Mr. Motilalji Sevaklal.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A GUN.

Young Goldsmith's House Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Shortly after midnight on Wednesday, a young man named Surendranath Das of Barisal Behala in the 24-perganas, was found walking away with a double barrelled breach-loading gun belonging to Guard J. H. White, employed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. An alarm being raised, the accused was promptly surrounded, and was arrested by the inmates, who made him over to the police. The accused said he was by trade a gold and silversmith, and was living in Okhil Mistry's Lane, Calcutta. Yesterday the police searched the house in Okhil Mistry's Lane, where Surrendranath Das occupied two lower flat rooms. Both these rooms having been subjected to a minute examination, a large number of documents of an incriminating nature was seized by the police.

Among the seizures was a manuscript, written in Bengalee, headed "Full Moon Dramatic Association," and constituting of the names of ten Bengalee young men. There were various entries of subscription money given by each of the members for some time past. Some 18 letters written by men from different parts of Bengal were also found. One of these letters is said to have been written by a Bengalee friend of the accused, the former enquiring of the latter about a burn in his hand. This led the police to subject the accused to a careful examination of his person, when it was found that the back of his left palm had been fearfully burnt, though not very recently, and the wound had begun to heal up. The accused in reply to further interrogations stated that the burn was the result of a carbolic acid bottle falling on his hand. A search being made of the rooms, the police found a slip of paper written in Bengali letters in the shape of question and answers between General Quinton and Mr. Greenwood, with reference to the Manipore war, in which Tikendrojit Sing paid the extreme penalty of the law. A manuscript book was next discovered in a trunk containing poems depicting British tyranny. The accused is in Hajut pending further enquiries.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Great Change of Personnel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Sir Harvey Adamson, on relinquishing charge of the Home Office, resigns the Vice-Presidency of the Supreme Legislative Council, and as it has been already decided by the Viceroy that this responsible office will invariably be held by the Home Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins will succeed him. The Hon'ble Mr. Miller is now senior member, and when he goes on leave in July, the Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson with one year's service becomes senior, indicating that during the past twelve months there has been a complete change in the personnel of the Executive Council.

TARANATH CHOWDHURY'S CASE.

Judge and Jury Differ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

At the High Court Sessions, this evening, at 8 o'clock, the case concluded in which Taranath Roy Chowdhury was charged under Sections 19 (a) and 20 of the Arms Act. The Jury returned a divided verdict : six found the accused not guilty and three guilty. Justice Brett, who presided, did not accept the verdict of the jury and ordered re-trial with a fresh jury.

VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The usual regulations are published for the Viceroy's Levee, at Simla, on the 24th inst.

SIMLA DRAMATIC CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The annual general meeting of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club was held, this evening, when a satisfactory balance-sheet for the last year was presented. The Hon. Mr. L.M. Jacob has been elected President, Major Cleveland, I.M.S., Secretary, Mr. J. F. Wood, Treasurer, and Mr. Pearce, Stage Manager.

PLAGUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

Indigenous cases of plague having appeared at Dindigul, the town has been declared infected, and the Sanitary Commissioner and the Collector are adopting precautions against possible developments.

BOAT CAPSIZED.

Assam Planter Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Mr. E. J. Jones, planter of Cachar in Assam, left Jafferbund by boat with two other Europeans. At Gutta Khal, the boat capsized, and Mr. Jones was drowned, while the other two escaped. The dead body was found the next morning.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund :—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
J. C. G. B.	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, C.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
R. N. Maut	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
Total Rs.	605

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the susbcription list which you have kindly opened to assist Private Ayres, of the Cheshire Regiment, we are directed by the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana to forward you the enclosed cheque for Rs. 500 as a donation from the funds of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

A members' subscription list has also been opened at the Bombay Gymkhana and the amount collected will be forwarded in due course.—Yours, etc.,

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Suspected Theft by a Postal Peon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

The Railway Mail Service of the Southern-Mahratta Railway, Poona and Miraj section, having missed a registered letter, on the 22nd ultimo, a watch is being kept on the sorters and peons employed. The head sorter while travelling noticed a peon concealing something in his pocket. Nothing was done till the train arrived at Poona, when the postal peon was handed over to the Railway Police Inspector, Mr. Foster, who recovered a hundred-rupee currency note from the accused which was tied up in a silk handkerchief. The accused, who is a Madrasee, named Damoo, was placed before the City Magistrate and was remanded pending enquiries.

P. W. D. ACCOUNTS.

Proposed Amalgamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The Government of India will now work out the details of the proposed amalgamation of P. W. D. Accounts with the Enrolled List, and it is understood that the scheme will come into force from the 1st July. The Comptroller-General will either be given a Deputy or an Examiner of Accounts will be placed on Special Duty to deal with Public Works Accounts. The newly created Accountant General will replace the Railway Accounts Officer. He will be attached to the Railway Board.

It is expected that Mr. O'Donoghue, P. W. D. Accountant General, will proceed home on leave in July prior to retirement.

ADMISSION TO INNS OF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The recent rules for admission into the various Inns of Court in England will be notified in to-morrow's "Gazette of India." Rules will take effect from October next.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Crop telegraphs for the week ending April show no change in the agricultural prospects. Price is falling except in the Shan States, where it is above normal.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India :—Slight rain during week parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara. Standing crops generally in good condition. Rabi harvesting nearly completed Panch Mahals, Kaira, progressing Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kanths, Savantvadi. Threshing continues parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for next season general. Fodder supply generally adequate except parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts West Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum. Irrigation water adequate except paris Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, risen Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 43, Gujarat 17 to 30, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 13 to 40, Karnatak 32 to 39 per cent. less than normal.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. O. Bushil to be Deputy Accountant, office of Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories, India, Naini Tal.

Captain K. C. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, has eight months' leave.

The following promotions are notified :—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Ewatt, to be Brevet-Colonel. Lieutenants to be Captains :—McLeod, 31st Punjabis, Murphy, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Cruickshank, 2nd Gurkhas, and Johnstone, 101st Grenadiers.

Major G. F. I. Perry, retires from the 3rd instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following are promoted to be Chief Engineers :—Engineer S. H. Stevenson, from 20th ultimo, and A. Mitchell and H. F. White from the 1st instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Platt to be Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Captain C. E. Bruce to be District Judge, Peshawar.

Mr. D. De. S. Bray and Captain C. E. Luard to be Superintendents of Census, Baluchistan and General India, respectively.

Mr. R. E. Holland to be First Assistant to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana.

Major C. T. Ducat to be Political Officer with Sardar Muhammed Ayub Khan and in charge of the ex-Amir Muhammis Yakub Khan.

Mr. W. F. T. O'Connor to be Consul-Genl. and Agent to the Government of India in Khorassoe.

Mr. S. S. Coleman to be United State's Vice-Consul at Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Resignation by Mr. F. Rawson is notified of his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. W. Carne acts as Superintending Engineer, Punjab, vice Scratchley, on leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain A Cameron, I. M. S., is posted to plague duty in the Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Newmarch acts as Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, vice Mr. Datta, on special duty.

Mr. J. C. Mitra acts as Assistant Comptroller-General-in-charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, vice Mr. Devine, granted six months' leave.

Mr. Hensman, Chief Superintendent, Office of Accountant-General, Madras, has two months' leave Mr. V. N. Chetti acting.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major C. N. Baker has six months' leave.

Mr. D. Clabby is permitted to retire.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. T. Pinhey, Director of Telegraphs, has twelve months' extension of leave at home.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Survey by the N. W. Railway is sanctioned for the narrow-gauge Railway from Mardan to Utmanzai or Charsadda on the West. The total distance is 50 miles.

THE Board of Scientific Advice will meet at Simla on Monday next and all members except Colonel Barrard and Mr. Burkyill will be present.

A SIMLA telegram states that a meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday morning. All members except Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson were present.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The week has been unusually interesting politically. On Thursday last week Mr. Asquith announced the plans of the Government, and on the same day the Government closure resolutions were published. On Monday a bitter encounter between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Lloyd George aroused the House, and following this Mr. Redmond said that the Irish Party had decided to support the Budget. On Tuesday Mr. Lloyd George made a financial statement showing an estimated surplus, when last year's taxes are collected, of £2,900,000. Lord Rosebery has issued an appeal to the leaders of the Unionist Party to drop the Tariff Reform issue at the next election, and fight it out on the Constitutional question. The appeal has met with little support. Mr. Balfour has declared himself against a tax on Empire-grown wheat. In reply to a deputation of members of the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, said that financial considerations prevented the introduction of penny postage to France.—The Prince of Wales has sent £500 to the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund, and expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement. His Royal Highness has also consented to open the Japan-British Exhibition.—At a special meeting of the Royal Naval School, Eltham, a motion for the closing of the school was rejected by 22 votes to 13, whereupon it was announced that the King and the Prince of Wales had withdrawn their patronage.—Sir John Dickson-Poynder has been raised to the peerage as Baron.—Mr. Arthur Dewar, K. C. M. P., has been appointed a new Scottish Judge.—Mr. H. Ferard has been appointed Rector of Edinburgh Academy.—Sir Walter Palmer, one of the heads of the well-known biscuit firm at Reading, died on Saturday evening.—Colonel Ricardo has resigned the office of secretary of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, and Colonel Nugent has been appointed to succeed him. Official returns show that the Labour Exchanges received during February 216,813 applications for employment, and in March 126,119. The number of vacancies filled was 12,628 in February, and 20,395 in March.—A London and North-Western Railway express from Birmingham to London collided with a coal train at Northampton on Wednesday. Seven passengers were injured.—The action for damages by the executors of the late Mr. C. J. Dickins against Messrs. Christie is proceeding. In the case of "Duveen v. Duveen," and action between rival curio dealers for slander, a farthing damages was returned.—Mr. Bottomley was fined £100 for contempt of Court in commenting on a case "still sub judice."

It is now probable that the King will be back in London towards the end of next week, possibly as early as next Wednesday. His Majesty has been out of door at Biarritz every day since last Friday and has regularly made motor-car excursions into Basque country. On one of the days he crossed the frontier into Spain and, in accordance with the wishes of the officers of the Rifle Brigade, personally selected a site for a monument to be erected to the memory of the officers of the Rifle Brigade who were killed during Wellington's campaign in 1814.

The Queen and Princess Victoria arrived at Genoa last Friday afternoon. They were welcomed by Prince Nicholas of Greece, and the ladies of the British colony presented a bouquet. Her Majesty at once went on board the Victoria and Albert, on which she was to sail to Corfu. The yacht put out to sea, but was obliged to return to the harbour on account of a heavy storm. The journey was resumed a few hours later and subsequent reports received from Mediterranean ports show that the voyage was continued in excellent weather. When the Royal yacht arrived at Gaeta, the inhabitants of the town, together with those of the neighbouring villages of Formia and Etri, rushed to the shore and made an enthusiastic demonstration, while small boats decorated with the British and Italian colours surrounded the yacht and the escort of warships. The Queen arrived at Corfu on Wednesday afternoon, and the King and Queen of Greece, with other members of the Greek Royal Family, at once went on board the Victoria and Albert to welcome her Majesty. When the Queen came ashore she was greeted with acclamations from a dense multitude.

The Prince of Wales, who will be accompanied by the Princess of Wales, has consented to open the Japan-British Exhibition. The date of the ceremony will be announced later. His Royal Highness was present in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon and listened to the debate on the Budget procedure proposals.

The Princess of Wales, returned to London on Monday evening from Neu Sterlitz, where she had been on a visit to the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia on Wednesday afternoon, entering in the ordinary way as one of the public. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by two of her sons and her daughter. They walked about for some time examining the exhibits before their identity was discovered. The Royal party were looking at the stocks in the Tudor Village when one of the managers recognized the Princess and inquired if he could show her round. Her Royal Highness replied in the affirmative, provided, she said, he would treat her as an ordinary visitor. During her tour of the exhibition the Princess said it was most interesting and delightful.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is expected to return to Clarence House from East Africa to-morrow.

Princess Christian arrived at Penryn on Wednesday evening on a visit to Mr. C. S. Goldman, M. P., and the Hon. Mrs. Goldman, who was returned for Penryn and Falmouth at the General Election, is quite as well known in Johannesburg as in London, and is equally popular in both cities. His brother, Mr. Richard Goldman, M. L. A., takes an active part in the public life of the Transvaal. Both of them acted as correspondents in the field during the South African War.

Lord Gorell is recovering from an attack of influenza, and will proceed to the seaside for a few days.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott has arrived by the Mauretania from Newport, U. S. A.

Sir Archibald Geikie, President of the Royal Society, has been elected a foreign member by the Royal Danish Society of Science.

Lady Girouard, the wife of Sir Percy Girouard, the Governor of British East Africa, left Mombasa on Monday on board the Konig.

The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil, who has been ill for more than two years from heart weakness caused by influenza, left on Monday for Bad-Nauheim with the Hon. Sybil Amherst. Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M. P., intends to join them during the Parliamentary Recess.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, whose condition has now much improved, returned to London on Sunday from Bowood.

South Africa states the Viscount Gladstone "is being coached in Dutch, and is already fairly proficient in the language."

Sir Benjamin Stone left England on Monday on a tour of inspection of Moorish antiquities in the old cities of Spain.

Sir John Schroder is lying dangerously ill at Sidmouth, where he has been living during the winter.

Among the official visitors from London who will be present at the opening of the Brussels Exhibition to-morrow are Mr. Ashwith, K.C., Comptroller-General of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, and the Siamese Minister, who will be accompanied by Mr. W. J. Archer, C. M. G., Secretary of Legation.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major Lord Tweedmouth, M.V.O., D.S.O., to be Lord in Waiting in the place of Lord O'Hagan, who has resigned. Lord Tweedmouth is well known in South Africa, where, as Captain Dudley Marjoribanks, he spent some time as Military Secretary to Lord Selborne.

Captain E. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., who acted as Representative of the Commonwealth of Australia in London until the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir George Reid, K. C. M. G., was High Commissioner, has now been appointed as Official Secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Mr. Arthur Dewar, K. C., M. P., who has been appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, takes the title of "Lord" on his elevation to the Bench in common with the other Senators of the College of Justice, as the Scottish Judges are officially styled. The title, however, pertains to the office only, and the wife of the new Judge will continue to be styled Mrs. Dewar. Mr. Dewar is the fourth son of the well-known Perth distiller.

and two of his brothers—Sir J. A. Dewar, M. P. and Sir T. R. Dewar—have already won distinction.

The new Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. William Hunter, K. C., M. P., is the son of an Ayr shipowner. Called to the Bar in 1889, he quickly acquired a large practice, and since taking silk has had a full share of senior work. The new law officer is one of the most popular men in Parliament House, and the appointment has given general satisfaction irrespective of party.

Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, the newly-elected President of Brazil, left Rio on Wednesday for Paris. He will visit London.

Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, who has been paying an official visit to Ceylon, returned to London on Saturday from Marseilles.

Sir Edward Clouston, President of the Bank of Montreal, has arrived in London from Canada and is staying at the Ritz Hotel.

Colonel George Harvey, head of Harper and Brothers and editor of "Harper's Weekly" and the "North American Review," has arrived at Claridge's for a few weeks.

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson has gone to Switzerland for a long stay for the benefit of his eyesight, which we regret to learn, is in a serious state. His country residence, Frensham Place, Farnham, has been let for a term of two years.

To mark their appreciation of the services of the hon. secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors Association, the members presented an illuminated address to Mr. Ernest Parke at the "Daily Telegraph" office on Tuesday afternoon. In making the presentation on behalf of the members, the chairman (the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P.), referred to the many services rendered by Mr. Parke since the formation of the association nearly four years ago.

The annual Rhodesian dinner will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday, June 22. Rhodesians desirous of being present should apply to Major P. W. Forbes, 31, Finsbury-pavement House, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Mr. Carl Haag, who was a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours for 50 years and one of the chief promotors of water-colour art in the last century, celebrated his 90th birthday on Wednesday at The Rother Thurm in Oberweesel, on the Rhine. Mr. Haag has been a vegetarian for over 30 years, and is in excellent health. One of his two sons is Major E. C. Haag, of the 18th Hussars, and the other is the British Vice-Consul at Bremerhaven.

Obituary :—Major-Gen. V. E. Law, Major Gen. E. S. Brock, Col. G. F. de B. Davidson, Canon Trotman, Mr. D. M. Smeaton, and Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain."—"Times."

SOMALILAND.

"A Period of Disorder."

As promised by the Earl of Crewe, further correspondence relating to Somaliland has been issued in continuation of that published a month ago. The new despatches relate chiefly to the steps taken to induce the friendly tribes to adopt measures for their defence, as a preliminary to the withdrawal of the British forces from the interior, and to the recent fight between friendlies and dervishes, in which large numbers were killed on both sides.

On Feb. 23 the Commissioner, Colonel Sir W. H. Manning, informed the Colonial Secretary that during his tour in the interior he had interviewed all the elders of the Ishaak tribes at Burao, Odweina, and Adadleb, and had impressed upon them the necessity of forming armed tribal encampments in front of their grazing grounds and of appointing proved tribal leaders. In a subsequent despatch, dated March 3, he detailed the steps taken by certain of the tribes in this direction, and stated that upon the disbandment of the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles he would be in a position to issue ponies and mules to the various tribal combinations for defence. "Having done this, and having issued a certain number of rifles to the Ishaak combinations, I do not hesitate to state that the friendly tribes can then reasonably be said to be in a position to hold their own against the Mullah."

"It cannot be denied," added the Commissioner, "that our ten years' administration of the interior has not unenhanced the manly qualities of those tribes who have been most in contact with us. They have remained content to leave all questions of defence to us, and they have consequently degenerated. A little rough usage in the future will probably bring out the right spirit. I have done all I can to impress upon the tribes the necessity for combination, and with good results in most cases, but still there remain certain sections who will, in all probability, suffer at first."

On March 18 the 6th King's African Rifles duly disarmed at Berbera, and on the 26th the Commissioner reported that all the civil staff and troops had been withdrawn from the interior without incident; that the Custom House post at Hais and Karam had been removed, and that garrisons had been placed in Zeila and Eniliar. Three days later he telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary: "I have received information of an attack by the dervishes on party of Yahelli combination at Hadega. Friendlies were surprised by a large force, and there were many killed on both sides."

As a result of the questions put in the House of Commons, based on telegrams from Aden, reporting that 800 friendlies had been killed by the Mullah, Lord Crewe telegraphed on April 5 requesting the Commissioner to cable full information. "As already stated, you have free hand to issue such arms and ammunition to friendlies as you think necessary and advisedble. Please wire whether you have adequate supply. You should not withdraw the garrisons at Eniliar and Zeila without communicating beforehand with me."

To this the Commissioner replied that on March 22 the friendlies attacked a party of the enemy, and completely defeated them, killing many, and capturing many rifles. They found on their return that other parties had surrounded them from behind. Severe fighting ensued, ammunition failed, and as many as were able escaped rest being killed or captured. Friendlies had little ammunition at the fight owing to their fearlessness in not bringing it up before. It is now stated that their casualties were under 200, and that rifles lost numbered less than 150. The dervishes' loss was undoubtedly severe, and including following leaders: Adam Maleh, also Shirch Ambaleh, killed; Nur Hedig, shot through both legs. Morale of friendlies not so much shaken as was at first feared. They have received eighty ponies since the fight, and have ample ammunition. The tribes are now generally, in a much better position to defend themselves than they were while we occupied the interior. At the present time it must be remembered that all sorts of exaggerated versions of the doings of the dervishes and of our evacuation are a curiosity in Berbera and Aden, and for the sake of sensation such news is eagerly accepted at Aden."

The final despatch from the Commissioner, received by Lord Crewe on April 9, relates to the various steps taken in connection with the evacuation of the interior. Sir W. Manning states that although the formal announcement was not made to the headmen until March 20, the intention to evacuate was known to the tribes for two weeks beforehand so that they had ample time to make their tribal arrangements. He adds "As soon as the evacuation of the interior is completed, it must be borne in mind that there will be a period of disorder. It cannot be expected that a semi-savage people like the Somalis will at once settle down when all restraint of our administration is removed, and the control consequent on our influence no longer exists.

"I have no doubt that for some time the fear of a common enemy will be lost sight of in the adjustment of affairs arising from enter-tribal jealousies and distrust which our administration has so long repressed. How long this phase will last it is not possible to predict, but is reasonable to expect that the rumours of possible raids from outside will eventually steady the situation. I have distinctly informed the tribes that we shall in no way interfere or attempt to control their actions in the interior, that their disputes must be settled according to their customs among themselves.

Dr. Meyer, summing up to the latest results of himself, Tamman and others, indicates that the solid crust of the earth cannot be greater than sixty-two miles. From the earth's internal reservoir of heat, radiations are believed to be passing away into space continually. This loss, however, according to Dr. Meyer's calculations, is compensated for by the heat received from the sun.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. O'Brien's Story in Detail.

In the House of Commons on April 18 Mr. Asquith moved closure resolution, take the place of that passed by the House of Commons in last Session be brought to a conclusion as follows :—

Mr. Asquith, to begin with, admitted frankly, that such a procedure was unprecedented in the history of the Commons, and he expressed the hope that it would not supply a precedent which it would be found necessary to follow in future years. He laid before the House the exceptional circumstance which, in the opinion of the Government, justified the course that was being taken. In the first place, the Budget for the past year had been subjected to prolonged examination and review, six months having been devoted to its consideration, and it was discussed under the freest possible conditions, the closure being resorted to very rarely. Then the financial proposals which would now be placed before the House were in all substantial and essential respects identical with those which were approved by the late House of Commons. "Our fortunes as a Government," said the right hon. gentleman in conclusion, "and possibly our fortunes as a party are bound up with this Budget. By it we stand or fall, and it is now for the House to decide, by either passing or rejecting this resolution, whether it will give us the necessary power to carry out our declared purpose." There were cheers when the right hon. gentleman finished.

Mr. W. O'Brien rose next to give his account of the negotiations between himself and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he spoke at considerable length. He began with a bitter reference to Mr. Redmond's party on whose behalf a bargain had been made with the Government, under which Ireland was sold for a shadow. Then, after saying that the statement he was about to make affected the character of a Minister in high station, he gave in detail the history of his dealings with Mr. Lloyd George, which began on Feb. 22, when he had a conversation with a prominent official of the Government. In the first week in March a meeting with the Chancellor of the Exchequer took place in the private house of an eminent member of the Liberal party, and the right hon. gentleman distinctly stated that there was no serious difference of views between them either as to the Budget or as to the steps that should be taken to stimulate land purchase in Ireland. The responsibility for the disclosure of the results of his conference with the Chancellor he fastened on Mr. Redmond. In a second interview, after it had been made plain that the leader of the Nationalist party and Mr. Dillon would not meet him and Mr. Healy, he read out to Mr. Lloyd George every word of a letter which he had drafted with a view to immediate publication, in which all the facts were set out. The Chancellor denied that he read the letter to him, and so the issue of truthfulness and straight dealing was raised. That issue, said Mr. O'Brien with asperity, he was quite ready to submit to the judgment of those who knew him and who also knew the right hon. gentleman. If, he went on, the right hon. gentleman had decided that the Irish votes should be bargained for at the expense of the King rather than at the expense of the Treasury that was his affair. Later in his speech he said he did not know what the right hon. gentleman's code of honour was, but it certainly was not his. Why, he asked, was he blamed, when the hon. and learned member for Waterford, to whom the offence of having broken confidence really attached, was not Because he said with scorn. "I am not the master of seventy votes and of the Government." The charge made against him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was absolutely unjust and unfounded, nay brutal. In the course of his speech the hon. member was frequently cheered by the Unionists, but from the benches behind him, where the Nationalists were sitting, there came many jeers, which provoked him to retort. Inane amusement and apish interruptions were the phrases which he applied to the exclamations of his opponents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was highly indignant, after insisting on the importance of treating private meetings between Ministers and members as confidential, censured Mr. O'Brien severely for publishing the incidents of the interviews that had taken place. He caused irritation and anger by declaring with a sneer that the hon. member had influential friends in the Tory Press and among all the enemies of his country. Some of the inaccurate statements when Mr. O'Brin had made in Cork he had modified that day. Coming to the incident of the letter, he said that the hon. member read what purported to be a memorandum of what occurred at the first interview but he instantly stopped him and told him that he had made no promise and was not in a position to make any. The first he heard of the hon. member's letter was when he saw it in the newspapers. He had no recollection of his reading a letter. He was not ashmed of the part which he had played. He had been influenced in his interviews with Irish members not merely by a natural concern for the Budget. He had another motive, and it was this; he viewed with the prospect of a quarrel between the two democracies. Amid the cheers of his party he asked the House to declare that his part in the transaction had been perfectly truthful aud honourable.

The next speaker was Mr. J. Redmond, upon whom all attention was at once fixed. "I have risen," he said, "for the purpose of supporting the motion.' He could make allowances, the hon. and learned member said, for the chagrin of members above the gangway, who were the friends of the House of Lords and the enemies of Ireland. They had hoped that the forces of the democracy in the coming struggle were going to be divided, and that hope had now been dashed to the ground. He affirmed that last year the Nationalist Party did not oppose the Budget as a whole and that they obtained valuable concessions. The Budget of 1910-1911 had yet to be produced, and whole he asked for no bargain, he trusted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take into full account any proposals that might be made for reducing the taxation of Ireland. After the declaration of the Prime Minister on Thursday he believed that by defeating the Budget in the Commons they would make the abolition of the Lords' Veto more difficult, and his party viewed the abolition of that Veto as a step towards the concession of Home Rule. For his part he considered the Prime Minister's declaration as a sufficient guarantee that progress would be made in direction the Nationalists wished to go. That day his party, 65 members being present, had come to the unanimous decision, without doubt or hesitation, to support actively and enthusiastically, both in Parliament and out of it, the policy of the Government as enunciated by the Prime Minister. There was not, he said emphatically, a member of the Government who knew what position his party would take up until the meeting had been held.

Mr. Balfour, dealing with Mr. Asquith's argument that the Budget did not require rediscussion this year, pointed out that the present House consisted largely of new members, of whom many had been returned to oppose the Government's financial proposals. Instead of "ramming the Budget through," as during the election they said they would, the Government had proceeded by a slow and tedious process of dexterous diplomacy. Discussing whether a bargain had been struck with the Nationalists, he observed sarcastically that when people anxious for mutual barter and exchange came together it was probable that sooner or later there would be a bargain. He had thought it probable that if Mr. Redmond saw his way to a Budget which he could approve for 1910-1911 he would swallow last year's proposals. What surprised him was that the Government should have abandoned the recognised relations between a Government and the Sovereign. That was their payment for the support of the hon. member. How after his speech at the beginning of the Session the Prime Minister could have made such a bargain amazed him. Mr Asquith, interrupting, asserted that there had been no bargain. Well, replied Mr. Balfour he would substitute the expression "quasi-bargain." There certainly was a very clear comprehension of what each party was to get. The Government had given up the great constitutional traditions which it was their duty to guard and had dragged in the Sovereign's name. It was an unhappy day when this understanding was arrived at.

Mr. Asquith repeated with emphasis that there had not been and was not them anything in the nature of an agreement between the Nationalist Party and the Government. He denied.

THE CHANCELLOR'S OF STATEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons on April 19, introduced the final edition of the Budget. It will, in accordance with a statement by Lord Lansdowne, be passed by the House of Lords on April 28, and receive the Royal assent on the 29th. The Chancellor made a detailed statement as to the financial results of the past year. The deficit of £3 800,000 on spirits—the main loss under Custom and Excise he attributed to three causes : forestalments on the Budget, the effect of the political uncertainty on reserves of stock, and the striking decrease in whisky drinking due to the tax. This diminution he put on a cautious estimate at 22 per cent. as to income-tax they had collected £13,295,000, and expected to collect another £ 23,455,000, leaving a deficit on the estimate of £350,900, and on the improved Post Office receipts—due largely, in his opinion, to prosperous trade—Mr. Lloyd George offered a cordial tribute to Mr. Buxton. The actual financial position showed a realised deficit of £26,348,000, but it was hoped to collect a net total (income-tax providing the chief item) of £29,211,000, so that there would be found a balance on the right side of £ 2,962,000 Had the Budget passed in the ordinary course, that surplus, the Chancellor believed, would have been converted into one of £4,200,000.

Mr. Chamberlain vigorously criticised the Government's policy of immoderate death duties, and declared that in this respect the State was no longer living on the income, but on the capital of the country. The failure to get revenue from the whisky tax would not be limited to the present year, but would be permanently felt. He denounced as a sham and a fraud the alteration in the Budget which was supposed to exempt all agricultural land from the increement value duty.

A general debate followed.

The debate was resumed on April 20 by Mr. Dillon who spoke of the suggestion made three weeks ago that Nationalists should support Tariff Reform and so secure a reduction of £4,000,000 in Irish taxation as "a very important offer." He said that personally he could not, as a Home Ruler, barter Irish chances of liberty even for such a price, but he thought that if the offer were made by the resensible leaders of the Tory Party the Nationalist leaders would be bound to consider it Discussion afterwards turned on the effect of the duty on agricultural land. Mr. Balfour and other Unionists maintained that such land would not be exempt from the duty. On behalf of the Government it was argued that the agriculture value would not be chargeable. An amendment by Viscount Helmsley to exempt from duty land used for agriculture was defeated under the "guillotine" by a majority of eighty-six. The Budget resolutions were passed after a series of divisions, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time.

THE REVISED FINANCE BILL.

A FEW ALTERATIONS.

The revised edition of the Finance Bill for the year 1909-10, showing the alterations which have been made in the measure, has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper (108). The Prime Minister explained in the House of Commons on Monday that some of the changes are necessary in order to give the Bill the same effect as it would have had if passed last years some have been rendered necessary by subsequent legislation, such as the Temporary Borrowing Act; there is a clause giving validity to what has already been done in regard to the collection of taxes under the Bill; and there are declaratatory amendments designed to avoid possible ambiguity.

The clause relating to the exemption of agricultural land from increment value duty now reads as follows :—"Increment value duty shall not be charged in respect of agricultural land where that land has no higher value than its value for agricultural purposes "if sold at the time in the open market.' The words in quotacions are new.

In the definition clause relating to the land taxes the italicised words in the following abridged subsection have been added :—"The expression 'interest' in relation to land does not include any leasehold interest under a lease for a term of years not exceeding fifty years, 'or any tenancy which is, or is deemed to be, subject to statutory conditions under the Land Law (Ireland) Acts," provided that, etc."

Existing Excise liquor licences, which would ordinarily have expired on Dec. 31 last, are to remain in force till June 30, and provision is made to recover the duty which would have been payable on certain licences if they had expired at the end of last years. Various other changes in date are made.

The clause providing for the reduction of the National Debt by £24,500,000 during the current and every subsequent financial year instead of £28,000,000 has been deleted.

There is a series of new provisions regularising action taken before the passing of the Act, the first of which provides that "All assessments or charges made on other things done before the passing of this Act with a view to the collection of any duty imposed by this Act shall have the same force and effect as if this Act had been in operation at the time when the assessment or charge was made or other thing done."

THE SITUATION—A FORECAST.

The "Times" Lobby correspondent on April 18 gave an interesting forecast of the march of events leading up to the next General Election. It is assumed that the Budget will be passed, but that the House of Lords will refuse to accept the Government's "Veto" Resolution, and that the Prime Minister will be unable to ensure that statutory effect will be given to the policy embodied in those Resolutions in this Parliament.

If Mr. Asquith then goes to the King advising that Peers should be created to force the "Veto" Resolutions through the House of Lords, it is not an unwarranted assumption that such advice could not be accepted. The view held by members of the Government themselves just after General Election did not warrant this policy. In fact, it is believed that the Prime Minister will so advise the King in the expectation that the advice cannot be accepted. In other words, the Primier will go to the Crown on a purposely fruitless journey. He is then expected to resign office. But if he could obtain "contingent guarantees," the Prime Minister might then advise the King to dissolve Parliament, but no one believes that even this variety [of "guarantees" will be forthcoming. In case the Government resigns, the natural course would be for the King to send for Mr. Balfour, who, it is believed, would undertake to form a Government, deal with the deplorable financial situation—resort might be had to the City in this respect—and then go to the country on the Unionist programme for "the safety of the Empire, and welfare of our Sovereign and his dominions," and those other great and pressing questions of Tariff Reform and land ownership now pressing for solution.

THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

The "Times" of April 21 says :—It is generally recognised by politicians that the present time, when the temper of parties runs high, is unfavourable for any who may desire to promote a spirit of compromise. For either side to speak of compromise at the moment would be equivalent to the tender of an apology. Before there can be any hope of peacemaking, it is felt by all that there must be another General Election, even though there may be 670 reasons against it. That during such a General Eletion the King's position would be impregnable is a matter of common agreement in political circles. If after the Budget had been passed, the Ministerial Coalition suffered a farther diminution of their majority at the polls, without been actually defeated, it is possible that Unionist might then be prepared to approach the question of compromise. The Ministry, on their part, might then be ready to come to terms, if reasonable measures were devise to secure more power in the House of Lords to a Liberal Admistration.

LORD ROSEBERY'S APPEAL.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

The surrender—object and complete—of the Prime Minister to Mr. Redmond, has excited the feeling of the country. There are ample signs that the nation will rise in indignation against any attempt to embarras the Sovereign, especially at the dictation of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Patrick Ford.

Lord Rosebery has sent a letter to the "Times" pointing out the supreme gravity of the constitutional issue and appealing to all parties to drop other questions and concentrate upon this as the main issue at the approaching General Election. Lord Rosebery's letter is as follows :—

"The statement of the Prime Minister last night makes it plain that within a very short time the country will be called upon to decide at a General Election the greatest issue of our time—that is, whether the constitution shall be wrenched out of all shape and proportion to give almost absolute power to a Single Chamber and its casual majority.

"Such an issue should be the sole one ; there is no room for another. If it be complicated with others we shall not obtain what we require, the clear and solemn pronouncement of the nation on this fateful question.

"In the United States it would be called a Constitutional Amendment, which could only be carried by the most elaborate means under the most vigilant and careful precautions.

"Here, unhappily, it is otherwise. It will be decided at a General Election, in which it will be mixed up with a score of other questions, and a mixed and dubious verdict will be given by an electorate imperfectly instructed and with a distracted attention. When I say 'imperfectly instructed I take as an example those who believe that it is the House of Lords itself that pronounces the judicial decisions given by a few Judges in its name, such as those on the Churches of Scotland and on trade union lavies.

"But the great controversy which will run athwart that of the Single Chamber is that between Free Trade and Tariff Reform.

"Here surely, is an opportunity for patriotism as distinguished from party. The Unionist leaders have the opportunity of vindicating their claim to be considered as the Constitional Party. They, at any rate in that capacity must surely desire a straight fight on the sole issue of a Single Chamber as opposed to two. On that depends much more than the temporary success of any party; the confidence of other countries, that of our own Dominions—nay, that of our own people. How can we hope with a Single Chamber to obtain more reliance than Greece or Costa Rica; how shall we deserve it ?

"Tariffs are no doubt very important. But how can they vie in importance with this question ? If the nation pronounces with a definite, unfaltering opinion on this, we know where we are. We shall know whether the nation decides to maintain or to adbicate its position, But unless the issue is put alone, as it would be in a Referendum, the nation will remain in its present uncertainly so fatal to trade, enterprise, and employment.

"Will the Unionist leaders, then, not drop for the coming election the Tariff issue and concentrate on the Constitution ? They could do so either by so dropping the question altogether or agreeing to refer it to a Royal Commission. If victorious at the polls they could at once set about a real reform of the Second Chamber and when that mandate was exhausted appeal to the country on their Tariff policy with the certain of having placed the Constitution on a sure basis for the future. It will be a sacrifice, but all lovers of their country will thank them for making. I do not exclude the Government for that body must also desire a clear issue and a straight fight.

"When I say 'Single Chamber' I am aware that in a remote and problematical future it is proposed to have two; one omnipotent, the other a subordinate closet with petty opportunities of nagging which would be much more irritating than the present arrangement. But, however, the shadow be evolved, the substance will remain the same.

"I write this without communication with any human being; so I compromise no one. But I cannot be silent, even if alone. The supreme importance of the crisis, which people scarcely seem yet to realise makes me appeal, almost with passion, to those leaders who have the opportunity of rendering so supreme a service to their country."

Lord Rosebery's appeal has evoked diverse views from political leaders. In the "Times" Viscount Ridly says : "As chairman of the Tariff Reform League, which numbers among its supporters nearly all Unionist members of Parliament, I feel certain that I voice the views of my collegue on the executive when I assert that any weakening on Tariff Reform would tend to imperil, not to preserve, the Constitution ; and that, whatever bargains Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond may be prepared to strike Tariff Reformers are not prepared to barter their principles even to secure the support of Lord Rosebery and those who think with him."

Professor Dicey, after quoting a passage from Lord Rosebery's letter, says: "These are the words of Lord Rosebery. They are part of solemn appeal to the patriotism of Unionist leaders. What will be their reply I know not. What ought to be their answer I am certain. They should tell the people at once and clearly that they accept the principles laid down in his lordship's noble letter. They should assure the nation that upon these principles, at whatever sacrifice of party interest, they are prepared to act. The must make it clear that they place the demands of patriotism above the triumph of even legitimate partisanship."

PERSIAN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, April 20 Lord Lamington asked the Government whether they would state what is the position of the negotiations in regard to Persia obtaining a loan from Great Britian and Russia, and made some general observation on the Government's policy with regard to Persia.

Lord Crewe, after pointing out that the speech of the question made

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PENSION OF INDIAN POLICE OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 18, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for Indian: Whether any decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the recommendation of the Police Commission that officers be admitted to full pension after twenty-five years' service; and whether he is in a position to make any statement on the subject as the result of the consultation with the Government of India which was proceeding last October.

Mr. Montagu: No decision has yet been arrived at. The Government of India are examining the question with the object of ascertaining the amount of expenditure involved, and the probable effect of the concession on other departments of the public service.

INDIA AND THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether India and all the self-governing British Colonies signified their adhesion to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 under the provisions contained in the final protocol for that purpose, and to the additional Act of 1907.

Sir Edward Grey: No, sir, neither India nor any of the self-governing dominions have done so.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Indian Government is precluded from granting a tariff preference on sugar to the United Kingdom or other British Colonies and possessions under any of the provisions of the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 or the additional Act of 1907; and if so, under which provisions.

Sir Edward Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is able to give any information as to the number of meetings held or progress made by the committee appointed to discuss the findings of the Treasury Committee on Oriental Studies; whether these deliberations are likely to be concluded this month; whether the Government propose to set aside any sums of money to help in executing the recommendations of the Treasury Committee; and whether it is still possible that after the deliberations of this committee a further delay may be caused by waiting for the conclusions of a third committee.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of my hon. friend's question is no, to the second no, the third part was answered on Feb. 24 by my right hon. friend the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and I hardly suppose my hon. friend expects an answer to the fourth part.

EAST INDIA (RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS).

On Tuesday, April 19, Sir Robert Price.—Address for return showing the estimated position as regards capital expenditure of the several railways and irrigation works under construction in India on March 31, 1910, and the proposed expenditure thereon during 1910-11 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper. No. 127, of Session 1909). [Return presented April 21.]

CONFERENCES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the prohibition of public conferences by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam under the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907; and whether there is such an aggravation of public feeling in that province as to render it necessary to prohibit public conferences which had been allowed without objection in previous years.

Mr. Montagu: Three districts in Eastern Bengal were proclaimed last month under the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907. Such proclamation has the effect of enabling the Magistrates of those districts to prohibit a public meeting which is likely to promote sedition or to disturb public tranquillity. The intention of the Local Government is to prevent the excitement of lawlessness by meetings organised from outside the districts for the purpose of reviving agitation. The magistrates concerned were instructed to prohibit such meetings unless satisfactory assurances were given that the proceedings would be unobjectionable.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the hon. member was aware that those responsible for the promotion and organising of these conferences gave an undertaking that no objectionable persons and no extreme language would be allowed at either of the three conferences, and why in these circumstances the conferences should be prohibited.

Mr. Rees asked whether it was not the case that at these conferences resolutions were put forward stating that no one approved the partition of Eastern Bengal, and was not that an aggravating and inaccurate statement?

Mr. Montagu said that there was no statement on that subject, and it did not, moreover, arise out of the question. The magistrates were allowed discretion to prevent meetings when they were not given satisfactory assurances.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the Secretary for India would cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances which led to these conferences being prohibited in view of the statement made by the Viceroy that the situation in eastern Bengal had improved.

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member thinks he has knowledge of particular meeting of which the requisite assurances were forthcoming which has been prohibited under this Bill, and he will bring the facts to my notice, I will have them inquired into.

ROYAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ENGLEFIELD GREEN.

Mr. Mac-Master asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will consider the advisability of utilising the buildings and premises known as the Royal Indian Engineering College, Englefield Green, in connection with the public services of the country; and whether the Government have such object in contemplation.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State, in whom the estate is vested, would offer no opposition to its utilised for the public services on terms advantageous to the revenues of India. No such proposal has come before him.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has yet received the views of the Government of India regarding the reorganisation of the provincial service of the Public Works Department; and when the report is overdue, and pecuniary loss caused to the officers concerned by the delay of years which has already occurred, the Secretary of State will communicate with the Government of India with a view to the speedy adoption of the recommendations.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India recently addressed the Local Goveraments, but have not yet received replies. The Secretary of State has the matter in mind with a view to avoiding unnecessary delay takes place, but there is considerable difficulty.

LAND IN THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Byles asked on April 20, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has seen a publication showing that land in irrigated areas in the Punjab in one or more cases has realised £3,000 an acre.

Mr. Montagu: The instance in which the exceptional price of £3,000 the acre was obtained from a plot of land in market sites in a proposed new town in the Chenab Colony is mentioned in the report on the Punjab Irrigation Colonies for 1908-9. Particulars of other land sales are given in the report, but in none of them was a similar price reached. The Secretary of State has caused a copy of the report to be placed in the library of this House.

OFFICERS IN THE P. W. D.

Mr. Clyde asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If an officer of the Indian Public Works Department is to be retained in his appointment as engineer-in-chief to the Railway Board and among the cadre number of chief engineers, first class, after attaining the age of fifty-five years; if so, whether this is contrary to Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations; and whether he will take steps to see that the prospects of certain officers of the Public Works Department, both as regards pay and pension, are not affected thereby.

Mr. Montagu: Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations requires the retirement at the age of 55 of all civil engineers in the Public Works Department. The Secretary of State has, however, temporarily authorised the Government of India, in cases in which relaxation of the rules is required in the public interest, to extend the services of specially selected chief and superintending engineers up to a maximum age of fifty-eight. The Secretary of State has no information as to the particular case alluded to.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On Thursday April 21, Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how soon members may expect to be in possession of the Indian financial statement and the report of the proceedings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council thereon.

Mr. Montagu: I hope that the documents referred to may be in the hands of members about the end of May.

FRAUDULENT PROVIDENT SOCIETIES, &c.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, during the recent Budget debate in the Governor-General of India's Council, the need for legislation to check the growth of fraudulent provident societies, calling themselves insurance societies, was urged; and whether the Governor-General in Council has intimated to the Secretary of State his intention of complying with this request.

Mr. Montagu: The subject has been discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council, and is engaging the attention of the Government of India, but no proposals have as yet been submitted to the Secretary of State.

OPIUM POLICY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, during the Budget debate in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, hon. members who are natives of India made any protests regarding the present policy of the Government in respect of opium.

Mr. Montagu: So far as the Secretary of State is aware, no protests against the policy have been made, though the loss of revenue which it involves was the subject of regret.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India proposes to examine its standard of expenditure in view to a reduction, in consequence of the statement made by the Finance Member of Council to the effect that, owing to the loss of the opium revenue and demands for further expenditure in many directions, the present standard of administration will ultimately be beyond the means at the command of the Government.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have not communicated to the Secretary of State any proposal for a special examination of their standard of expenditure. The Finance Minister's statement shows, however, that they are fully alive, as in the Secretary of State, to the necessity of restricting expenditure. They have drawn the attention of Provincial Governments to the necessity of keeping their expenditure within the limits of their assigned revenues.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE VERNACULAR.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, under the existing regulations of the Madras University, students can go through their university course and take their degrees without having studied their own vernacular languages; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State will consider the propriety of making representations to the Madras Government in favour of compulsory training in the vernacular.

Mr. Montagu: Under the regulations of the Madras University, a student whose mother tongue is one of the South Indian languages must, during his first and second years, undergo a course of study in composition in the vernacular. The Secretary of State sees no reason for addressing the Government of Madras on the subject.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE AND INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state on what grounds, under the recent reorganisation, a continuance of the exchange compensation allowance has been refused to the administrative grades of the Indian Telegraph Department except to the Director-General of Telegraphs, whereas it has been continued under the reorganization of the Public Works Department to the administrative grades of that Department; whether by the Secretary of State for India's Despatch No. 7 (Telegraph), dated Feb. 27, 1903, it was promised that the prospects of advancement in the telegraph service should not be inferior to those of the Public Works Department; whether in 1905 the pay of the administrative grades of the Public Works Department was revised and substantially increased; and whether, having regard to the fact that proposals for an increase of pay to the administrative grades of the Telegraph Department were first made in September 1906, and for the executive grades in April 1907, the Secretary of State will order that the increased rates of pay recently granted to the administrative grades of the Telegraph Department instead of dating from April 1, 1910, as at present ordered, shall have retrospective effect from the dates from which the pay of officers of corresponding rank of the Public Works Department was increased so that officers of the Telegraph Department may not be losers by the delay which has occurred in dealing with their case.

MR. ARABINDO GHOSE.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state under what law a warrant has been issued against Arabindo Ghose; whether proceedings are to be taken against the printer of his paper as well as against himself; and whether copies of the offending article can be placed in the Library for the information of members.

SEDITION WAIST CLOTHS.

Mr. Byles.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the case of the recent confiscation by the Government of Bengal of large quantities of waist cloth on the ground that they were seditious documents within the meaning of the new Press Act, the owners of these document received or were entitled to receive any warning that the documents were considered seditious or were given any opportunity of making any explanation and, if not, whether they have any right of appeal to a court of justice against this action of the executive.

A BRITISH EXPEDITION TO MONGOLIA.

A British expedition to Mongolia, which has been in preparation for some time, has left London. Reuter's Agency learns that the undertaking is entirely a private one, and that its expenses are being defrayed by two of the members. Since the expedition was originally planned its scope has been much enlarged, and the project has been followed with great interest by the Royal Geographical Society and the Natural History Museum.

The expedition consists of three Englishmen—Messrs. M. P. Price, J. H. Miller, and D. Carruthers—and its object is to explore thoroughly from various scientific standpoints, Western and North-western Mongolia, a region regarding which practically nothing has been writtin in the English language. The explorers, who expect to be absent between eighteen months and two years, are receiving great assistance from the Chinese Government.

Leaving London by steamer for Riga the expedition, after a few days at St. Petersburg, will cross Russia and Siberia to Krasnoyalsk, the nearest point on the railway to the scene of its work. Thence, immediately on the ice breaking, it will proceed up the Yenisei River to Minnusinsk. There the caravan will be organised. In the first part of the expedition the chief interest centres in the exploration of the basin of the Upper Yenisei and its curious inhabitants—a peculiar tribe confined to that basin about whom very little is known. Although the region has been fairly well mapped by Russians, nothing is known of its archæology or anthropology. To the south of the Yenisei is the cradle of the ancient Turkish race, and here investigations will be conducted for the first time by Englishmen. It was from this region that Jengis Khan, the Tartar leader, commenced his Central Asian conquests in the Eleventh Century and laid the foundations of the Tartar Empire extending from China to the Caspian. Hitherto no scientific study of the remains of this ancient race has been made.

A year hence, at the conclusion of the first part of the expedition, Mr. Price, who will make a special study of forestry and botany, will return from Kuldja by way of Russian Turkestan; while Messrs. Miller and Carruthers, both of whom have had considerable experience in Central Asia, will continue their work.

It was originally intended that the expedition should return by way of Russian Turkestan, but it has now been settled that it will travel across China to Pekin by way of the South Gobi Desert. On the second half of the journey the interest will be chiefly geographical, as a survey will be made over new ground for about eight hundred miles across the Southern Gobi. The chief difficulty here will probably be the fact that there is very little water.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARADOX OF DRESS.

There has never been a woman painter of the first rank, and only one of the second, Madame Vigee Lebrun, for Angelica Kauffmann and Elizabeth Butler can hardly be placed even in the third. Is this the reason why the works of art women wear are designed by men? No one more than a man who knows admires the deft fingers of woman, whether she makes lace at express speed with a thousand bobbins, fits a dress on with a million pins in five minutes or darns a sock so that you neither feel nor see the darn. Surely if there be one work of art in which woman should excel, it should be planning the dress which she wears. But she doesn't. Not only she doesn't excel, but she doesn't compete. She leaves the designing of growns to the Raphaels and Leonardos of dressmaking. She is rarely even the mere Vigee Lebrun of the art, and seldom holds even the second rank in the invention of her own clothes. This is a curious things to reflect upon when you come to think of it. Every woman worth her salt will tell you that she dresses not for you or for any other man, but for herself. She dresses merely to look nice or beautiful—or absurd with the particular absurdity which fashion for the moment commands. She does not in the least care what her husband or her brother or her father or her young man thinks of her dress. She knows perfectly well that he, whichever be may be, knows nothing about it. She does not dress for her feminine friends, for she know's perfectly well that if she looks nice they will ask why she chose so unbecoming a colour, and if she doesn't will say how charming she looks. She dresses only for herself, and on the highest moral grounds. She dresses for conscience sake and from a sense of duty. She dresses to acquire peace of soul and an optimist philosophy. There is no living creature more in harmony with the universe than a woman who knows she is well dressed. What mysterious law, then, is it that prevents her dressing herself? No man ever went to a woman tailor for the latest idea in spring suits, and the joke about a wife's ties is very old. But no woman—no woman who can afford it—trusts to a woman for the design of her next Ascot gown. Not a single one among the first dressmaking businesses in Paris was started by a woman. Walk all down the Rue de la Paix and into every shop—everyone leads to a dressmaker or two, or half a dozen—and in every one Mr. Mantalini is the lord of "chiffons" creation. Not the Mantalini of Dickens, at all, but a Mr. Mantalini more like a Cabinet Minister; a gentleman in a frockcoat and a severe manner, who has two and a quarter seconds to devote to each of the best customers. The lady had been waiting two hours and a half in an ante-room. An hour ago the "premiere" was at her service. During that hour amazingly clever girls have fashioned wonderful stuffs in an astonishing shape round about her. The thing hangs up miraculously with pins. A hushi; the "creation" is ready for the creator to observe. Another half-hour's wait for the lady, who cannot move for fear of loosening the pins. The premiere goes out and returns.

THE MASTER'S TOUCH.

Monsieur comes, monsieur is here. Enter Mr. Mantalini—but there are no demnition bow-wows about him. He bows slightly, and walks straight to the lady in her pins. His brow is creased with deep thought, as he gazes for one second. He speaks: "Remove such a pin; put it in there. Let down there, drape here." Half a second's silence during which he meditates again. Again he speaks; "Put the first pin back where it was; turn madame round; good, it is good, 'twill do, madame. I have the honour." He is gone to other realisations of his genius. He has been known to say, not "good," but "wrong, it won't do; remove the gown entirely; medame's figure is unsuitable. Madame, I have the honour," and to leave on that Madame, then, must begin all over again her spade work in choosing, with the help of the premiere and her gin. Monsieur, of course, never helps in choosing, advising, or coaxing. He merely judges and pronounces. He has previously designed the dress, or pretended to design it. In most cases he has made use of designs submitted to him. But these are all the work of men artists. Hardly one woman is employed to send in designs by a great couturier. The latter, if he does not actually design his masterpieces himself, collates, compares, combines, and synthetises. His is the master's eye that chooses a mediæval touch from this drawing, a rococo suggestion from that, a Greek inspiration from a third, a dash of savage splendour from a fourth and amalgamates the whole into the creation of to-morrow, which America will buy at a fabulous price and reproduce by the million in a wildly exaggerated from on Broadway. I have seen it said that the couturier's master eye sometimes derives inspiration from flower-beds. This appears doubtful. The probability is the other way on. As Whistler put it, Nature is creeping up, but she is still a long way behind the imagination of dressmakers.

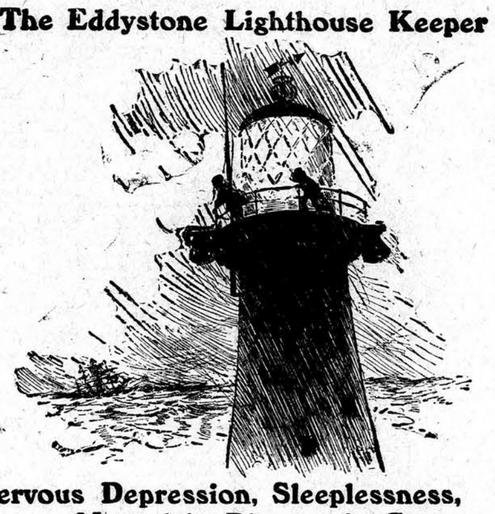
THE WOMAN'S WORK.

Have women no imagination that they are content to let men design the works of art they wear? Everything except the designing is done by women. They execute, they cut out, they sew, they embroider, they fit on, they finish. But is always the creation of a man's imagination they work upon. Below the first rank every dressmaker in Paris is a woman; in the first rank everyone is a man. This is so much the case that if a woman tells her lady friend, "I am going to my couturiere, it means, "I don't spend more than £500 a year on my clothes." If the lady friend answers, "I have just come from my couturier," she implies that her dress costsher anything up to the £10,000 a year which Madame Cecil Sorel, of the Francais, is supposed to have fixed as the proper figure for a woman who intends to be perfectly dressed, though she now frantically denies ever having said such a thing. Anyhow, to be dressed by a couturier means that a woman spends at least double what she would if a couturiers dressed her. I daresay she is just as well dressed by the latter as by the former. But the difference is that the couturiers does not dress her in her own models, but in copies. The couturier dress her in the new masterpieces he has just invited himself. Consequently, to be dressed by couturier means that a woman is at least behind me the fashion, which she if went to a couturier she would catch by the forelock. A week, for Madame Cecile Sorel, no doubt is an age and would spell disgrace. For the ordinary woman in society who is not a millionaire's wife it is just a week, and as a matter of fact, the rule for most Parisiennes among the best dressed is to go once a year to a couturier and the rest of the time to their own skilful, unadvertising couturiers. If the great couturiers of the Rue de la Paix had to depend upon real Parisian society for their business they would go bankrupt in a year. The fact remains, notwithstanding, that the couturier is at the top of the tree, and that the couturiere, however skilful and ingenious, imitates, and does not create. Is it for the same reason that no woman has painted one of the dozen greatest pictures, written one of the dozen greatest poems, devised one of the dozen greatest invention in the world? But the argument that woman, in the art of clothing herself as in other arts, lacks imagination, falls to the ground for one unanswerable reason—she imagines her own hats. The male mind creates her gowns, but it is invariably a feminine mind that invents her headgear. The man does no more than design the shape; the woman's imagination devises the flowers, fruits and vegetables that adorn it. If the great creators of dresses in the Rue de la Paix be all men, not a single man modiste will be found there. The "man-milliner," properly so-called, therefore, does not exist, for a milliner makes hats only, not dresses. It obviously follows that woman has left the designing of her gowns to man not from lack of imagination. To accuse the minds that invented the hats and bonnets of this spring of unimaginativeness would be so enormous a paradox that the most daring debater would shrink from upholding it.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take piace shortly, very quietly, between John Dudley Ward, son of the late Major-Gen. Ward, of the Indian Army, and Mary, second daughter of Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London England

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper



Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively *since taking Phosferine*, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

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in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

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Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, Ltd.

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DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS

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CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, Etc., Etc.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 5.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd inst. arrived at Brindisi this afternoon.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	81 11-16—1/3
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	.....
Bente 3 p cent	.....
Berlin Cheques on London ...	.....
Bar Silver Spot.	24 7-8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ...	24 7/8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	68 3-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-16 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ...	£ 525,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments Transfer Calcutta, Rs. 100,000 at 1 4 1-16.	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	91 1-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 7-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	77-9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ...	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	3 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£35,900,000	Inc. £ 2,800,000
Public Deposits	...£10,300,000	Inc. £ 1,900,000
Other Deposits	...£44,100,000	Inc. £ 600,000
Government Securities	£13,800,000	unchgd.
Other Securities	...£29,700,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,700,000	Inc. £ 2,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, May 5.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	... 10,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	..... »
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	50 »
Do. day's Imports	22,000 »
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Good demand	Steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Steady.
Mid Americans	7·96 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 1-2 unchgd

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·67	7·63	7·57
	+3	+3	+2
Mid Uplands	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
	7·32	6·66	6·74
	+3	+5	+2
G. O. C.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
	6·69	6·67	6·65
	+3	+3	+2
Liverpool			

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.

COTTON :—		
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	8,000
Do. Last year ...	...	14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	...	4,000
Futures at New York.....		
July 14·72 + 3	Advanced on favorable cables and declined later Partially under realizing.	
Do at New York.....		
October 12·73 + 6		
Spot Cotton at New York...		... 15·25—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)		... 8 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills		... 4·87 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...		... 54 1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		... 14 5-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...		... Steady
Futures at New Orleans ...		... July 14·75+5
Do. at New Orleans ...		... Oct 12·71+5

LONDON, May 5.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine	(La Plata)	60 1-4
Do. Argentine	(La Plata)	months—May-June.
Do. Argentine	(La Plata)	Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine	(La Plata)	Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian	35 1-2
Months—March.	
Buyers, etc—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	35 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Port—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	35
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 11-3 Value.

ARRIVALS.

"Killale" "Bregens" "George M Embericos."

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day firm with good demand.

Madras prince 1d. lower.
Madras fair 1-2d. higher.
Madras ordinary 1/2 to 1d. lower.
Bombay good 1-2d. lower.
Bombay fair 1d. higher.
Bombay ordinary 1d. higher.

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	21st Apl.	28th Apl.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·96	7·92	+ 4
May-June, ...	7·69	7·56	+ 11
Nov.-Dec. ...	6·69	6·60	+ 9
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·25	14·85	+ 30
July Futures ...	14·72	14·44	+ 28
Oct. Futures ...	12·73	.....	.....
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 5-8	14 5-8	same.
July Futures ...	14·75	14·54	+ 21
Oct. Futures ...	12·71	.....	.....
Egyptian ...	14 1-2	14 7-8	— 3-8

YARN.

There was a rise of 4 to 9 points in cotton this week, but our Yarn market remained dull in absence of any up-country demand.

Manchester quotations :—

2-30 Bleached	13d.
2-40 Bleached	13 5/8
2-40 Grey	12 3-4
2-60 grey	16 3-4
2-60 Bleached	7 5-8
2-80 grey	24 1-2
2-100 grey	29

Local quotations :—

2-100	Grey	at	1 12 6
2-100	Bleached ...	»	1 13 3
2-80	Grey	»	1 6 9
2-80	Bleached ...	»	1 8 0
2-30	Grey	»	0 11 6
2-30	Bleached ...	»	0 13 3
2-40	Grey	»	0 12 3
2-40	Bleached ...	»	0 13 0

MERCERISED YARNS.

This week Egyptian cotton has declined by 3-8. This is the proper season yet no improvement is reported.

Manchester quotes 30d. for grey 2-80.
» » » 31d. for Bleached 2-80
» » 31d. for grey 2-84
» » 32d. for Bleached 2-84

Local prices are as under :—

			Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 9
2-80	Bleached ...	»	1 12 0
2-84	Grey ...	»	1 12 0
2-84	Bleached ...	»	1 13 0
2-60	Grey ...	»	1 5 3
2-60	Bleached ...	»	1 5 0

GREY GOODS.

During the week market remained quiet but steady, and although prices on the other side were ruling higher, little business has been done. Up-country demand seemed rather poor and deliveries have been lessened.

GREY DHOOTIES.

Thicker qualities of 41" and 45" width were in demand and dealers have done some forward business at a little higher rates than before but they can hardly have made a profit. We learn of business being done for near shipments.

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Forward business absolutely impracticable.

MERCERISED DHOOTIES.

Market remained quiet but steady.

G. P. DRILLS.

Prices are well maintained and no fresh business has been reported.

We quote:—

Ballis (Original Fair)		Rs. 5 8	0
Do. (Imitation Fair)		No goods.	
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)		» 5 11	0
Do. 100,000		» 5 2	0
Do. 4025		» 5 0	0
Do. 7900		» 5 12	0
Do. Drills Mosque		» 7 7	0
Do. Jacconets No. 19		» 3 10	0
Do. do. No. 636		» 3 0	2
Do. do. No. 138		» 2 12	6
Do. Mulls No. 625		No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		» 5 9	6
Do. No. 1566		No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		» 5 2	0
Lyon, Shanker		» 5 9	6
Do, No. 1575		» 7 2	0
Do. Bhut Chap		» 6 8	0
Deuhursts			
Do. B B		» 7 6	0
Do. B B B		» 8 12	0
Do. B B B B		» 8 14	0
Do. B B B B B		» 8 8	0
Do. P S		No goods.	
Bombay C No. 1500		» 5 9	0
Grahams No. 2730		» 5 6	0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		» 5 4	0
Flemings No. 463		» 5 0	0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
G. P. Drills, American		» 10 10	0

WHITE GOODS.

Demand seems quiet and as Manchester Prices are well maintained dealers are holding their stocks for a better market.

Enquiries from Amritsar, Delhi and Cawnpore, Ajmere, Jodhpur and Marwar side seem a little less during the week.

There is scarcity of cheaper qualities of Nainsooks at Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. Amongst other sorts the demand is better and prices are well maintained. Forward business on account of the higher rates ruling in Manchester is flat.

Enquiries for cheaper qualities of white shirtings are coming from up-country but no business has been done.

MULLS.

In Mulls of 60" width demand seemed fair but fresh business was absolutely impracticable on account of the higher rates asked by the makers.

WHITE DHOOTIES.

Enquiries for some known qualities were sent to Mancnester. No business was reported as makers asked 3 to 4 pence higher than the last purchase.

LIEPMANNS 1500s.

Prices are well maintained.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 1	6
Do. do. ...	A I	» 2 6	6
Do. do. ...	199/399	» 2 11	6
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	» 2 10	0
Do. do. ...	9999	» 4 5	0
Rallis Nainsooks	2600	» 1 13	0
Do. do. ...	21021	» 1 14	6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	» 2 1	6
Do. do. ...	9999	» 2 2	6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	» 2 4	0
Do. do. ...	7/27	» 2 5	0
Do. do. ...	88/98	» 2 8	0
Do. do. ...	39620	» 2 14	6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	» 1 3	6
Do. do. ...	8un	» 1 8	0
Do. do. ...	1170	» 1 8	0
Do. do. ...	1270	» 1 9	6
Do. do. ...	50/60	» 2 14	0
Do. do. ...	6/600	» 3 12	0
Do. do. ...	6000	» 4 7	6
Do. do. ...	88	» 3 8	0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	» 1 12	6
Do. do. ...	3500/3500	» 2 0	0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	» 1 16	6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	» 2 8	0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	» 1 15	9
Greaves do ...	8000	» 3 0	0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	» 1 6	6
Do. Nainsooks ...	30/50000	» 2 1	2
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	» 2 0	0
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	» 3 8	0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	» 10 0	0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	» 12 8	0
Do. do. ...	M H	» 13 6	0
Do. do. ...	E F	» 16 8	0
Do. do. ...	S O	» 20 8	0
Do. do. ...	A O	»	
Do. do. ...	H M	»	
Do. do. ...	G G X	»	
Do. do. ...	O	»	
Do. do. ...	A I	»	
Holland ...	40000	» 11 0	0
Lyon	C 4000	» 13 10	0

BOMBAY, MAY 6.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s.,3 31-32d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	...1s. 3 31/32d.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits 3 m/s » ...	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
» » Forward ...	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
» 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/16d
France 3 m/s » ...	... 170 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ...	... 138 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 132 3-4
» Shanghai ...	... 178 1/4
» Japan ...	... 149 3/4

The market is steady.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London yesterday remained unchanged at 24 7-8, but New York was 1-8 less at 54.

Silver.—Business locally was done at 72-13 in the morning and closed at the same rate. Good business was done for the 2nd Settlement. About 75 slabs changed hands. Gold demand being slack, price declined from 3 to 6 pies.

We quote :—

GOLD.

			Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett	...	...	23 8 0
97 touch ...	...	...	27 7 0
National Bank	...	...	24 9 6
Chartered Bank	...	...	23 15 9
Sovereigns Shield	...	...	15 4 0
Do. Dragon	...	...	15 0 6
Australian ...	...	...	24 1 3

SILVER.

			Rs. p.
17 1/2 Penny	...	...	72 11 0
17 Penny ready	...	...	72 10 0
Local per tola	...	...	0 11 3
First Settlement	...	...	72 13 0
Second ...	...	...	73 0 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 14
Linseed, Small ...	... » 10 12
Linseed—Quiet.	
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 9
Yellow do. ...	... » 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... » 7 4
Rapeseed—Steady.	
Poppyseed ...	... » 9 14
Castorseed ...	... » 37-8 to 38 8
Mowrassed... ...	... » 6 12
Maize ...	... » 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... » 42 to 46
Thymeseed ...	
Methiseed ...	
Mustardseed ...	
Lentils ...	
Gingellyseed ...	
Khandesh Howri ...	
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	Unchanged, quiet but steady.
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 5th May :—

Wheat ...	...	...	16,304 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	10,149 »
Rapeseed ...	...	...	14,153 »
Gingellyseed	...	...	6,471 »
Poppyseed...	...	...	9,425 »
Groundnuts	...	...	439 »
Castorseed ...	...	...	8,856 »
Rice ...	...	...	24,328 »
Myrabollams	...	...	5,241 »
Cottonseed...	...	...	18,533 »
Mowrassed...	...	...	29 »
Gram ...	...	...	1,843 »
Joowar ...	...	...	30 »
Maize ...	...	...	10 »

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week, ending 5th May. 1910.	Since. 1st Jan 1910	Since. 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	116789	1166737	1698190
Linseed	155460	1538484	904671
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	134956	1300151	583299
Gingellyseed	24065	1776937	690412
Poppyseed	66833	282134	231639
Groundnuts	7114	564277	193938
Castorseed	68794	605546	570050
Rice	51144	2494115	3733595
Myrabollams	23843	859104	549872
ttonseed	199428	5022776	1891308
Mowrassed	1399	416 3	29945
Gram	10976	286745	286189
Joowar	6133	212922	242951
Maize	445	73954	2312

LOCAL YARN.

Weekly sales from Hong-Kong 1,000, unsold stock 14,000 and with the Chinese 25,000 for ex 135. Tone of the market dull and drooping.

SHARES.

During the week under report, Bank of Bombay's shares after touching Rs. 1,475 have changed hands at Rs.1,470. Bank of India's shares after touching Rs. 66 have improved to Rs. 66 1-2, while Indian Specie Bank's shares and Merchants' Bank shares are steady at Rs. 53 and Rs. 10, respectively. In Railway Companies, a good lot of Amritsar-Patty (new shares), have changed hands at Rs. 92, while the Tapti-Valley shares are in demand at Rs. 457 1-2. A good lot of Eastern Bank's shares have changed hands at Rs. 8 prem. per share. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Steam Navigation pref. shares have changed hands at Rs. 292 1-2, while ordinary shares are in demand at Rs. 297 1-2. Bombay E. S. and T. Company's ordinary shares are at Rs.94 to Rs. 95 and pref. shares steady at Rs.160, Bombay Burma's shares have declined to Rs.530, while Bombay Flour Mill's shares are quiet at Rs. 1,010. Fort Canning's have declined to Rs. 780. Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 550, while Kemp's have changed hands at Rs. 178. In Press Companies Mofussil have advanced to Rs. 810; New Berar's are steady at Rs. 540; and Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2. Other Press shares are unchanged and steady at previous quotations. Mill shares are steady and there is some improvement in prices of some concerns. Central India's have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,750 C. D.; Colaba Land are steady at Rs. 1,110; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 395 F.C. D.; Crescent's are steady at Rs. 87 1-2; ramjee Petit's are unchanged at Rs. 1,690; Howard and Bullough Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 357 1-2; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 157 1-2; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 675. Maneckjee Petit's have kept steady at and about Rs. 2,825. New Great Eastern's shares are in demand at Rs. 185. New City are steady at Rs. 715. Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,120. Swadeshi's have advanced to Rs. 1,100 X.D. Textile to Rs. 900. Vishnu Cotton Ord. Mill shares have improved to Rs. 530 and pref. to Rs. 590.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 3 points up and New York declined by 5 points. The tone of the local market was firm. Demand both from exporters and mills was moderate and prices advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The opener was a point up which caused the market to be firm. Business in Broach new crop was done at Rs. 298, but demand being good, it closed at Rs. 299.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.				Rs.
500	Japan T Co	...Broach	...	326
400	Bunsank	... do	...	325
200	do	...Ellichpur	...	290
200	D Karani	...Phulgaon	...	290
100	do	...Nagpur	...	290
100	do	...Amraoti	...	290
200	H Goculdas	...Sawgin	...	328-8
100	Gaddum & Co	...Bengal	...	268
100	Phoenix	... do	...	264
200	Petit Mill	...Broach	...	335

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	287
» Good	...	255
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	286
» Good	...	272
Sind Punjab Fine	...	283
» Good	...	269
Khandesh Fine	...	286
» Good	...	276
Amraoti Fine	...	295
» Good	...	287
Akola Khandgaum Fine	...	296
» Good	...	288
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	302
» Good	...	294
Yeotmal Fine	...	307
» Good	...	299
Nagpore Fine	...	311
» Good	...	303
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	313
» Good	...	305
Methia Fine	...	298
» Good	...	276
Broach Gin Fine	...	330
» Good	...	324
Sawginned Fine	...	329 May
Coompta Ginned	...	321 »
Westerns »	...	301 »

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	299 Mar.
Bengal F G	...	233 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 5th May :—

Khandeish ...	...	...	.....	Bales.
Central India...	...	...	549	»
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	689	»
Berar ...	...	...	352	»
Central Provinces	...	...	86	»
Comrawe...	...	...	1,676	»
Dholera	...	...	1,439	»
Broach...	...	...	1,500	»
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	4,113	»
Westerns ...	...	...	123	»
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	134	»
Bengals (Rajputans)	...	...	135	»
Sind	...	...	3	»
Persian ...	...	...	17	»
Other sorts ...	...	...	.....	»
Total ...			9,142	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	...	7,000.
Total Imports	...	...	.....
Future Delivery Prices :—			
May—June	...	...	7·57 same.
June—July	...	...	7·63 same.
July—Aug.	...	...	7·57 same.
Aug.—Sept.	...	...	7·23 same.
Sept.—Oct.	...	...	6·94+1
Oct.—Nov.	...	...	6·77+1
Nov.—Dec.	...	...	6·69 same.
Dec.—Jan.	...	...	6·67 same.
Jan.—Feb.	...	...	6·66+1

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 5th May 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,036	419,319	303,365
Central India... ...	5,617	190,037	103,541
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,374	253,252	107,128
Berar ...	5,067	504,229	335,925
Central Provinces ...	1,668	287,125	150,344
Total Comras ...	16,764	1,654,662	1,000,203
Dholl arss ...	9,841	175,498	135,201
Broach	14,493	260,681	169,807
Compta and Dharwar.	16,425	114,134	93,942
Westerns	1,670	15,466	12,673
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	1,897	403,311	263,313
Bengals (Rajputans)...	3,607	95,774	45,313
Sind	11	34,986	20,991
Persian	45	3,415	1,739
Americans	...	750	9,499
Egyptian	...	397	3,413
Other sorts	...	138	542
Total ...	64,041	3,764,212	1,756,544

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	14 0	... 14 6
Dunkirk	14 0	... 14 6
Havre	14 6	... 15 0
Hull	13 6	... .
Liverpool	14 0	... 14 6
Marseilles ...	.....	... .
Genoa	14 0	... 14 6
London	14 6	... .
Hamburg	14 0	... 14 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports ...	June & July	14 0

Business this week has been very limited both senders and cotton shippers only very sparingly, Market closes very quiet. One steamer has been fixed for May loading at 13-6 two intermediate ports.

SUGAR.

Market—Quiet but steady.
Ready Price—
B B B or similar...Rs 13-3 16s. 2d. FBH
White Java ...Rs 12-14 to 13-0 15s. 10d. 16s. FBH
Brown Java ...Rs 11,13 to 11-14 14s. 5d. 14s. 6d. FBH
Mauritius ...Rs 12-8 to Rs. 12-10
China Sugar 1st quality...Rs. 13-2 to Rs. 16-2 F B
Do 2nd do ...Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 F B
Sales—Nil.

Inquiry—Competitors are offering White Java ship Aug-Dec at 14 and Brown Java at 12-8 Karachee goods, but buyers do not want to buy.

London Quotations : White Java at 14-6 and Brown Java at 13.

Arrivals.—One Steamer from Mauritius with 30,000 bags Mauritius sugar.

Stocks :—
Java estimated at bags, 15,000
Austrian estimated at a very little quantity
Mauritius estimated at bags 2,25,000

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 26th inst. :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		
29	5	2	2	East Indian.	
3	14	2	16	Abyssinian.	
35	16	2	6	Egyptian.	
10	15	1	7	West Coast African	
0	9	3	15	Lisbon.	
0	13	2	20	Walrus Tusks.	
0	9	1	15	Sea Horse Teeth.	
0	0	2	16	Rhinoceros Horns	
5	0	0	0	Waste.	
86	5	2	13		

Deliveries since January Auctions, 62 tons.

At Liverpool yesterday about 4 1-2 tons West Coast African were offered and sold at steady prices.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	13 1-2	14·0
Do. Standard » ...	12 1-2	12 4

OPIUM

Opium market yesterday was firm.

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 3,098

Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dirs.
Patna Old	2,548
Exchange for Hongkong ...	136 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai ...	176 1-2

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-8 to 7-10
Big Mill New Crop ... Rs. 6-15 to 7-1

AT RANGOON.

May, June, July Big Mill 265.
May-July Small Mill 285.
June-July Small Mill 288.
August-September Big Mill 307.

METALS.

Copper rates have considerably declined and rates are £57. The stock of raw material has increased so there is no likelihood of any rise in prices at present. If prices declined to £56-10, we think dealers should buy sparingly as it is such a speculative market that prices may again jump to £58. We learn that sound firms have bought at £57-17/6 for forward delivery.

Y. METAL.

The market was maintained for a long time but it has dropped to £56-10 so dealers are eager to sell off their stocks.

We quote :—

Copper Braslers 4×1	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 0
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs.45 0
Tin Ingots.	...	» 40 6
Spelter S M ...	...	
M M ...	...	» 18 6
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Georgshutte ...	...	» 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	» 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		» 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16	10, 12	» 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, May 5.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
7 Boxes ...	1,53,600	3,75,000	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
27 Boxes ...	18,43,200	...	...
8 do ...	1,72,800	3,33,000	...
1 Box ...	33,400	...	...
5 Boxes ...	3,84,000	...	...
4 do ...	...	3,00,000	...
2 Bundles ...	...	1,500	...
2 do ...	...	2,250	200

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Bundles ...	...	3,500	...
2 do ...	...	4,250	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India...	Egypt	London
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Hongkong Bank ...	do	do
International Banking Co...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	do	do
Do	do	do
E Haylia	Dumra	Buseh
Do	do	Bagdad

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

BY RAIL on 4th May, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	72	87,757
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	35	41,071

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd April.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 23rd Apr. 1910.	1606·65	1274468	21978926	23253394
G. I. P. Ry. Sec I.M. Ry System	1178·04	262921	4076718	4339639
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	85083	444759	479841
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2396	23373	25769
Bank of Burmah	100	100	...	117
Total...	2950·64	1574867	26523776	28098643 a
Appro. earnings for corpg. week ending 24th Apr. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1022155	17501177	18523332
I.M.Ry System	1177·95	192611	3421261	3613872
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	33495	376715	410210
B. K. Railway	13·58	300	3567	3867
Total .	2923·72	1248561	21302720	22551281
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. R. + 0·12	+ 252313	4477749	4730062
	I. M. Ry. + 0·09	+ 70310	+ 655457	+ 725767
	A. D. C. R.	+ 1587	+ 68044	+ 69631
	Baran Kotah R. + 26·71	+ 2096	+ 19806	+ 2190

a Corrected with Audited figures upto 28th February 1910.
b Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st March 1909.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Apr. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 4,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,04,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	357	813	8	1,198
For previous 15 weeks of half year	24,61,552	50,65,287	55,696	75,85,535
Total for 16 week	26,44,552	54,85,287	59,696	81 89,535
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,42,000	3,60,000	3,000	5,07,000
Per mile of Ry...	283	714	8	1,005
Total to corresponding date...	24,78,975	48,47,256	86,261	74,12,492
Increase for the week			Rs.	97,000
Do. to date			Rs.	7,77,043

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Apr. on 339·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Rece

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

EMPIRE CORNFIELDS.

In announcing that Tariff Reform would admit Empire wheat free of duty Mr. Balfour only endorsed the promises of many Unionist members of Parliament, and gave official sanction to a wisely expressed feeling. It was, in fact the orginal proposed of Mr. Chamberlain. The benefit to the consumer is, of course, very small. Had no changed been made in the tariff proposals, had Empire corn still to pay a shilling a quarter, the extra cost of the quartern loaf might have been from a farthing to and eight of a penny, though even that minute increase is no certainty, as when Lord St. Alwyn's shilling duty was taken off by Mr. Ritche the price of corn actually went up instead of down. Granting however that under the new regime some small fraction of a penny—certainly not more than a tenth—might still have to be paid for a loaf over and above its present price that in itself would steadily dwindle into nothingness as Empire corn more and more replaced foreign corn even if the exporters of the latter did not pay the two-shilling duty as judging from the experience of the St. Aldwyn duty, they most certainly would. The United States is sending us half the amount it did twenty years ago, Canada more than double, and this process of decrease on the one side and increase on the other would be materially hastened by a preferential duty in favour of the farmers of the Empire. We may take it, then, that under Tariff Reform the price of bread would not rise one jot or tittle.

CIVILITIES AND AMENITIES.

Mr. Balfour's policy with reference to the "mutual interchange of civilities and amenities" by Mr. O'Brien and the Chanceller of the Exchequer is not on the right but the only possibly one for person not engaged. Mr. Balfour expressed his abhorrence of personal conflicts, and having pointed out that Minister were justified in having, and must have, private interviews passed on to the broader question of the Government's negotation with Irish. All members of the House, except those in whom the spirit of mischief is very insidiously planted, must regret the spectacle of a member and a Minister flatly contradicting each other on points of fact of which only that member and that Minister are cognisant. It is evident that one of the two must be wrong, but nobody can say which. In these circumstances we must, like Mr. Balfour, leave the problem. Arising from it, however, is a warning which hopes private members and even Ministers will take to heart. There has been of late an increasing tendency to regard private matters as more or less public business. Now, see from the O'Brien-Lloyd-George incident that humble members, Ministers, and members whose feet are on the necks of Ministers, should alike exercise a scrupulous caution in leaving in the dark things that ought never to be dragged into the light.

FORCIBLE FEEDING AGAIN.

The question of forcible feeding is again to be brought forward in Parliament. It is as idle as it is unnecessary to pretend, as did the last Home Secretary, that the nourishment administered force is welcome to prisoners or, indeed, contains any singel one of the attractions of the table. Loud and indignant remonstrance has been heard everywhere, but no alternative measure. Forcible feeding is admittedly unpleasant. It is also occasionally dangerous. Prelonged starvation, however, is invariably dangerous. What would these enemies of the authorities have them do! Would the advanced ladies, who form so large a body in the opposition, approve the old-fashioned melodramas, wherein the heroine consents to wed the worthless scoundrel who threatens to do away with himself if his suit be rejected! Society could hardly continue if every man who threatened fatal consequnces were allowed his own way. To demand to be set free, at the peril of taking your own life and bringing the prison authorities into disrepute, is a species of blackmail which no Government is likely to sanction.

CHINA'S SET BACK.

The Chang-sha riots will come as a painful surprise to those who hoped that China was rising to higher things. It seemed a good augury when the great poppy-fields of Szechuan were adapted to other purposes, and no longer sent out a stream of the intoxicating perion. There seemed also to be a promise of healthy national life in the agitation over the seizure of the Tatsu Maru, when submission to Japan's demands for redress was followed by the issue of hundreds of thousands of postcards bearing the inscription "National Disgrace Memorial." The success of Chinese scholars at Yale, where one gained an oratorical prize, and of Chinese children in schools, where their wonderful memory enables them to repeat a whole Gospel by heart, promised well for the race. And now a set-back to one's hopes has come in the surender of a great city to rioters, the much-vaunted foreign-drilled troops, who had given such a good account of themselves in the expedition to Lhasa, actually siding with the mob though they were 6,000 strong. It is said the mob had serious provocation. They ved that the shortage of rice, which was [illegible] into selling their own children, [illegible] of speculators, who sold it, instead, [illegible]ers. But that is no excuse for the [illegible] the troops. The fact is that for some [illegible]ome yet Chinese progress requires to [illegible]ed with European help, or, as Sir [illegible]hart put it, China is the belt but [illegible]s the buckle of the belt. They will [illegible] good railroads under foreign super[illegible]ey will make uninterrupted progress [illegible]o not despise Occidental advice, [illegible]rong argument for Lord William [illegible]ersity scheme.

RECOGNISING ROOSEVELT.

[illegible]oosevelt has achieved perhaps the [illegible]t triumph of his career. He has distraced [illegible]attention of Venetians from the trial of [illegible]untess Tarnowska, and caused them come crowding in their thousands to see him. His progress through Italy has been not unlike the triumphal procession of a Roman General without any of the gruesome incidents that were wont to mark that proceeding. Not the least extraordinary feature has been his instant recognition wherever he has gone. One his journey from Venice, to Vienna Mr. Roosevelt had but to appear at the window of his carriage in the smallest station to be surrounded by a large and vociferous a throng as the locality could muster. Shall we do as well in London? London, acting officially, will no doubt do its duty admirably, but one feels apprehensive about Londoners. Lions freely promenade in our midst unobserved. How many know the Premier or Mr. Balfour by sight, except in photographs? How many, who posses likenesses of Mr. Chamberlin, would jostle him innocently in the Street? Will the farmers at Ashford Junction beg from M. Roosevelt a few hints on life? Will our gilded youth forsake the stage-door for the foyer where the ex-President, careless of the two-minutes' but bell, expounds political economy.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

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NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
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EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

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WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor

sleepless nights are passed, no desire for work or play sure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clears and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

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Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

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The description of clock illustrated is as follows:
Height 19 ins., width 11½ ins., Dial 6½ ins. Full quarter chimes on 4 Abbey gongs, striking hours on deep sonorous 5th ring. Can be made silent by moving indicator over dial. Handsome case.

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Hair Douch ... ...
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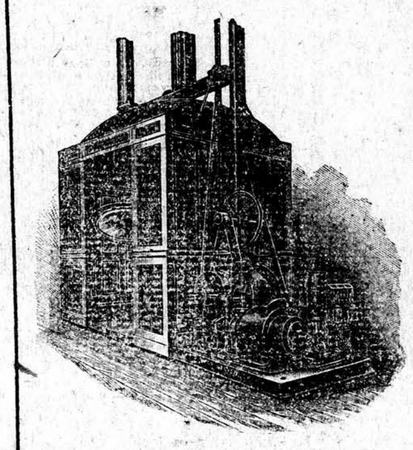

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Heaping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured for a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers*. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

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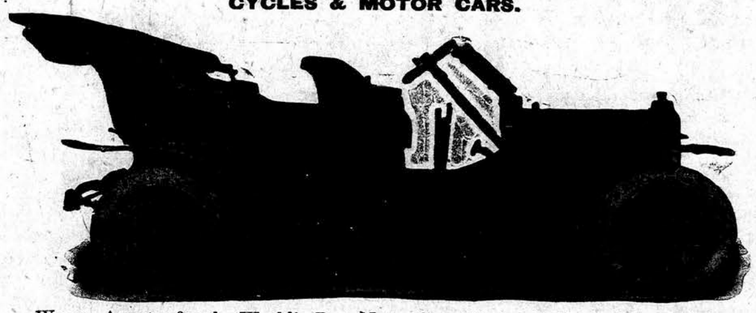

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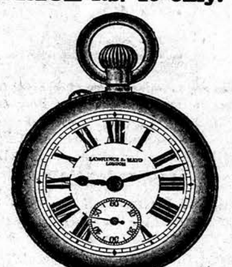

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